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AFRICAN ANGER OVER EEC FOOD DEAL REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 May 81 p 6

[Article by Shada Islam in Brussels]

[Text]

THE decision by the European Community to sell cheap food to Poland has dealt a serious blow to a number of African countries who have been asking for similar preferential treatment for several years.

The deal, under which Poland received EEC cereals, sugar and dairy products at prices 10 to 15 percent below world levels, has an almost uncanny resemblance to a request for access to European food surpluses made by African states almost four years ago.

African dissatisfaction with EEC food sales to Poland has been simmering for several months. It came to a head at a recent ministerial meeting in Luxembourg where representatives from a number of African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries aired their frustration at Europe's recent preoccupation with East-West problems.

EEC leaders have rejected a comparison between the sale of subsidised food to Poland and European action in the Third World.

The assistance given to Poland is described in Brussels as a gesture of goodwill towards an Eastern European neighbour whose political future depends on signs of support from the West.

As such, aid to Poland cannot be used as a precedent for European efforts elsewhere in the world.

European experts stress that if African countries were to face similar problems, the Community would come to their assistance by increasing its food aid.

IMPORTS

A recent study of the African food situation drawn up by the European Commission estimates that African countries imported some U.S.\$17 million worth of cereals in 1980.

Most African countries, facing serious balance of payment problems, compounded by the ever-increasing energy bill, can ill-afford to pay so much for their food imports.

The problem could be solved, according to the ACP states, through the adoption of a joint EEC-ACP multiannual food supply programme which

would have three main objectives.

Firstly, it would commit the Community to selling a part of its food surpluses to the ACP states at prices cheaper than those prevailing on international commodity markets.

Europe's response to the proposals has been rather muted. Some EEC Governments are reluctant to talk of "surpluses" as if they were an inherent part of the Community's farm policy.

Still others fear that any formal commitment to supply food to the Third World will mean an increase in existing surpluses.

Some aspects of the ACP demands have, however, found an echo within the European Commission. Reaction to ACP proposals for the conclusion of long-term supply contracts, for instance, has been favourable.

The Commission is also willing to sell a series of new products such as white sugar and rice to the ACP in addition to the existing sales of wheat, butter, oil and dairy products.

It has, however, refused to consider the possibility

of sales at below world prices, or to allow the ACP to pay for their purchases in local currencies.

As a provisional measure the Commission has suggested that the existing arrangements under which EEC farm products are sold on fixed contracts to a number of African countries and which cover a five-month period should be extended to cover a year.

As the EEC sees it, the problem of African food shortages should be solved by developing local food production, implementing national food security programmes and increasing regional co-operation.

EEC aid — or access to Community food surpluses — would only back-up, not replace, such national or regional action.

Meanwhile, the ACP countries are getting increasingly impatient.

The decision to set up a special working group to study the question of long-term contracts taken by the meeting in Luxembourg is seen just as another example of European "dilly-dallying" by the ACP.

CSO: 4420

WEST ACCUSED OF PLANNING SHAM OPERATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 May 81 p 1

[Text] Five years ago, a self-styled specialist in mercenary affairs, Anthony Mickler, wrote an article on the trial he freely attended in Luanda, which he titled "The Trial That Failed." Mickler wanted thus to express that he did not agree with the fact that some mercenaries had been condemned to death for their crimes. Apparently, he would have preferred that the people's revolutionary court should have returned them to their countries of origin with a pat on their back so as to prove its "maturity."

Today, at a time when a new recruiting campaign for mercenaries to fight in Angola is cropping up all over the West--fostered by an aggressive U.S. foreign policy--we can see how just those sentences had been. They may even have been insufficient, because the real culprits did not actually sit on the bench of the accused.

A new name has now come up, to be added to the CIA of infamous memory: Iannareli Armand, a Frenchman and indefatigable traveler on the Paris-Libreville-Kinshasa-Paris circuit, who calls himself a military advisor and operates on behalf of an organization that calls itself COMIRA [Military Committee of the Resistance in Angola], a new piece of fluff of the organization that has been known as UPNA, UPA, FNLA and is now attempting to regenerate itself.

Iannareli's most recent operation is connected with the geostrategy of the new U.S. and the Pretoria administrations, whose aim is to launch a gigantic provocation against the People's Republic of Angola and the Angolan people.

International reverberations of this provocation would be guaranteed by the massive presence of Western newsmen, to be especially invited to a farce orchestrated in the interior of Angola, close to our northern border.

[Sentence illegible] of some African countries, whose disrespect for the obligations assumed during their 20 years of independence is known by many--the newsmen would be invited to observe "false guerrillas" acting as "authentic," with weapons and "genuine" uniforms (already brought by Pretoria near the scene of the farce) on the kind of terrain where their presence could not easily be attributed to the direct [word illegible] of the racist South Africans as in the case of the other puppet group.

By connecting this "revelation" with spectacular operations by the groups or even by isolated individuals in other areas of the country that have been at peace for a long time, it would have been easy for the important organs of imperialist disinformation to "prove" that "insurrection" against the sovereign government of Angola was generalized all over the country, thus turning their military and financial support of the bandits into an acceptable operation. This would have been the best way to camouflage the direct military intervention in Angola by pro-imperialistic foreign armies.

At the same time, and within the framework of this global strategy, the same forces would keep alive the hysteria against sham Soviet threats against Poland, against the so-called "infiltration" of Cuban weapons and guerrillas in El Salvador, against the supposed Russian occupation of Afghanistan, so that the intervention in Angola would be viewed solely as an apparent response, an apparent "retaliation," those terms so well liked by Reagan and his cohorts.

More than ever, the Angolan people should be vigilant and serene, so that these provocations--if they would actually come to pass--should not be deceived over the real strength of those who oppose the Angolan revolutionary process. From past experiences, Angolans have already been able to understand how recourse to mercenaries is one of the most obvious symptoms of the enemy's weakness.

The renewed recruiting of these "soldiers of fortune," the massive concentration of troops and armaments in the northern part of Namibia next to the Angolan border in unprecedented numbers and volume, the aggressive declarations of Washington and Pretoria, their connivance in their economic and military cooperation, their defiance of international opinion in the Namibian question prove--negatively--that the Angolan revolution is becoming stronger and is continuing on the right road.

There is nothing more positive than to be hated by the enemy.

CSO: 4401/271

BRIEFS

STREET NOMENCLATURE CHANGES--The Luanda provincial commissioner distributed yesterday to the press a document listing the changes that have occurred in the nomenclature of the Luanda streets. According to this document, 156 streets, avenues, highways, squares and public institutions have changed names and now bear the names of national heroes and of men who devoted themselves to the ideas of peace and progress in the world. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 May 81 p 1]

BORDER GUARD TRAINING--Saurimo--The sixth course for junior specialists of the Angolan Border Guards ended recently; closing ceremonies were attended by Celestino Chinham (Faisca), member of the party's Central Committee and Lunda-Sul provincial commissioner. This official exhorted the participants to use their technical knowledge in the military field in order to defend the territorial integrity of our country, the victim of constant aggressions by the racist South Africans. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 May 81 p 2]

USE: 4401/271

SPECIAL SESSION OF CABINET DEVOTED TO STATE ENTERPRISES

Brassaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'AGI in French 28 Mar 81 pp 3-5

[Excerpt] --Following the regular weekly meeting on Wednesday, 23 March 1981, the Council of Ministers met yesterday in extraordinary session. As always, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], president of the republic, chief of state and president of the Council of Ministers, presided.

At the heart of the concerns of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Ntsiba, the government spokesman, said, was a single point, to wit the implementation of the conclusions reached at the State Enterprises Conference.

To refresh the memory of the militants, let us mention that the 5 February movement has an undeniable economic content. This movement endorses the struggle against waste and the launching of a general campaign against the failures and poor functioning of the state productive sector.

The 5 February movement impressed its economic orientation on the Third Extraordinary Congress, which approved a self-propelling and self-focused development strategy. This strategy is the reflection of our concern to rely above all on our own strength, which entails increased dynamism and a total effort in the direction of reestablishment of our state enterprises.

It was to implement the decisions of the Third Extraordinary Congress where urgent economic measures are concerned that the State Enterprises Conference was held in Brassaville in two phases.

An original and unprecedented undertaking, the enterprises conference dissected each economic unit and the appropriate guidelines were derived therefrom.

The work of the State Enterprises Conference as a whole merited the political assessment of the Central Committee at its November 1980 session. Our august National People's Assembly, for its part, also voiced its opinion. As of that moment, it became necessary to proceed with the methodical and scientific implementation stage.

This was what led the Council of Ministers to take action at its extraordinary session on that day so that the conclusions of the conference can proceed from the stage of a political desire into that of specific execution in the field.

Now, the situation in the field is divided into three categories, as follows:

1. Enterprises to be developed: enterprises which are in a relatively healthy status as to organization, management, treasury and environment, and which are capable of launching their expansion or pursuing it.
2. Enterprises needing recovering: Enterprises which, pursuing the same company purpose, have problems either in terms of organization, management, treasury or environment which might threaten their balanced and healthy expansion, and whose situation requires a recovery plan.
3. Enterprises requiring review: Enterprises whose problems in terms of marketing, organization, management, technology or environment may lead either to a change in their company purpose, a reorientation of their activity, their reorganization with a view to recovery or development, or even their elimination.

Whatever the fate of the enterprises examined by the conference, they were re-grouped into the sectors listed below, for which intervention plans were drafted. These include:

- the rural economy sector;
- the industry and tourism sector;
- the mining and energy sector;
- the infrastructure and communications sector; and
- the trade, financial institutions and other services sector.

In connection with the first two sectors mentioned above, except where the rural economy is concerned, in the aspects pertaining to the farm and forest product price stabilization fund on the one hand, and activities pertaining to oil and coconut palm cultivation, on the other, the council approved plans for intervention drafted democratically at the base level, for which support had previously been obtained on all hierarchic levels from the top to the bottom.

The Council of Ministers forcefully stressed the need for the implementation of these plans for intervention at each enterprise.

All of the factors involved in the various units should organize and wage a struggle to insure that the established norms are implemented and that the achievement of the assigned goals within the periods planned is effected.

The other sectors of the national economy will be studied in turn by the council in its coming sessions.

The Council of Ministers then heard the prime minister's report on the missions assigned to the La Bouensa and La Lokoumou regions.

In another connection, the council voted in favor of immediate rescue action for Zabata, in the Mouyondzi district. Let us recall that recently, 36 huts and the CEG (Secondary General Education School) were flattened by a hurricane. Thus it is a question of undertaking a campaign to repair the damage suffered by the people.

Again in connection with the complaints submitted by our masses, the council analyzed the consequences of the extension of speculation on the SAPM, formerly the SOCOTON (expansions unknown). The extension in progress places our peasants under the obligation to travel some kilometers from their land in order to find space to cultivate.

Recognizing that serious harm is thus being done to our masses, the council decided that the extension of the SAPM should be pursued while making areas of terrain available to the population.

Following consideration of this matter pertaining to the peasants, the council approved some nominations for the Ministry of Cooperation. These include:

- Secretary General for Cooperation with the rank of Ambassador: Frank-Gaston Teikabaka-Lupey;
- Director of Bilateral Cooperation: Raymond-Vincent Ombaka-Ekory;
- Director of Multilateral Cooperation: Gabriel Bilou; and
- Administrative and Financial Director: Gustave Ondiel.

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CEO: 4400/1040

POLITICAL BUREAU ANNOUNCES DEPARTMENTAL REORGANIZATION

Brassaville MWETI in French 12 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) met from 0900 to 1430 hours on Tuesday in the assembly hall of the general secretariat, adjacent to the headquarters of the presidency of the Central Committee of the PCT. Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso presided.

The meeting followed the weekly session which began on Saturday, 7 March. There were three items on the agenda:

An analysis of the political departments and the adoption of new tables of organization for these departments.

An exchange of views on the holding of a scientific symposium in Brassaville in the near future, bringing together at the discussion table representatives of the Congolese Labor Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The following portion of the statement by the Political Bureau pertains to the first point on the agenda:

"In its extraordinary session in December 1980, which was devoted to an assessment of the annual activities pursued both on the level of the party and state structures, the Central Committee asked for the reorganization of the political departments with a view to increased efficiency, in view of the new imperatives of struggle.

"President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who is personally concerned with a faultless organization and harmonious functioning of the party as a whole, took the solemn opportunity offered by his end-of-the-year message to ask for a review and structural reorganization in order to make the departments of the Political Bureau more functional.

"Our party, since it is relatively new, must constantly seek the organizational scheme which will allow it to function both sensibly and efficiently. This scheme must be watched by cadres both committed and competent and fully aware of the goals sought by the party.

"For weeks, if not months, studies have been pursued on the political department level and tables of organization have been drafted and redrafted with a view to a real reconciliation of the structures and the missions assigned.

"The Political Bureau has thus devoted concern to its departments on the double levels pertaining to the structures and the men who should direct them in the best interests of the party, the people and the revolution.

"Thus each department has been subjected to an analysis pursued down to the smallest detail. Following the approval of the new tables of organization, the following nominations and confirmations were approved:

"Department of Education and Ideology

"Ideological Training Division: Jean-Louis Tat

Popular Education Division: Jean-Christophe Mousou

"Department of Plan and Economy

"Primary Sector Division: B. Francois Mbongo

Secondary Sector Division: Ives-Roger Gokanat

Tertiary Sector Division: Daniel Ondzie

Finance and Currency Division: Mambou

Studies and Planning Division: Ambroise Noumazalay

Human Resources Division: Auguste Batina

"Organization Department

"Party Life Division: Albert Servais Obiaka

Local Collective Division: Zephirin Mafouana-Makossa

Mass Organization Division: Raymond-Serge M'Viri

"Foreign Relations Department

"Division for Relations with Socialist and Communist Parties: Jean-Raymond Loumabeka

Division for Relations with Progressive African Parties of a Democratic Nature and

Mass Organizations: Albert Founqui

Division for Relations with Other Parties, International Organizations and Con-

ferences on Legal Questions: Hippolyte Kimbembe

"Propaganda, Press and Information Department

"Propaganda and Counterpropaganda Division: Francois Enkoura

Censorship Division: Gaston Ololo

ETUMBA, Central Party Organ Division: Dominique Mbango

Printing, Publishing, Archive and Documentation Division: Jean-Pierre Ntsiba."

The second point taken up in the course of the weekly session of the Political Bureau was that pertaining to a scientific symposium involving the PCT and the CPSU. In this connection, the Political Bureau expressed its gratification with this undertaking which honors two brotherly parties equally determined to insure the triumph of just causes, friendship among the peoples and peace in the world.

The purpose of this PCT-CPSU scientific symposium is to make a more profound study of the theoretical aspects pertaining to the application of Marxism-Leninism in the countries in the process of transition from precapitalism to socialism. Such a study must quite obviously rely upon a scientific analysis of the Congolese economic reality.

At the conclusion of its analysis, taking the current imperatives in the ideological struggle into account, the Political Bureau decided upon the following themes:

1. The various socioeconomic formations in the African countries in the process of transition from precapitalism to socialism, and their impact on national political life (subject to be dealt with by the Soviets).
2. The various present socioeconomic formations in the People's Republic of the Congo, and their impact on national political life (Congolese).
3. Marxist-Leninist doctrine and its application in the countries in the process of transition from precapitalism to socialism (Soviets).
4. Marxist-Leninist doctrine and its application to the Congo (Congolese).
5. The Leninist concepts of the paths and methods for winning independence for the economies of the countries in the process of development (Soviet).
6. The People's Republic of the Congo and its struggle to win economic independence: conditions, potential and prospects (Congolese).
7. USSR cooperation with African countries: principles and practices (Soviets).
8. The basic principles of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of the Congo (Congolese).

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CSO: 4400/1040

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH FRG--The People's Republic of the Congo, represented by Comrade Aime Emmanuel Yoka, ministerial delegate to the office of the presidency of the republic in charge of cooperation, and the FRG, represented by its ambassador to the Congo, Mr Nestroy, signed an agreement on financial cooperation on Tuesday, 10 March, involving a total of DM 14.6 million, which is the equivalent of 1.68 trillion CFA francs. This agreement will enable the ATC (Trans-Congolese Communications Agency) to finance certain operations in the river transport sector. Among other things it will make it possible to purchase boats, barges, replacement parts, etc, and to proceed with the training of suitable personnel. Once this project has been completed, it will make it possible to improve travel conditions for the masses who use the boats. [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French 12 Mar 81 p 3] 5157

FRENCH LOAN--A loan of 975 CFA francs has just been granted the Congo by France for the repair and reestablishment of the Pointe-Noire power plant and the reorganization of the National Electric Company (SNE). The loan agreement was signed on 24 March by Comrade Rodolphe Adada, minister of mines and energy and president of the board of directors of the SNE, and Mr Melesse, director of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'AGI in French 28 Mar 81 p 5] 5157

CSO: 4400/1040

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

ALLEGED FABRICATION OF CONSPIRACY--An attempt to unseat the President, Colonel Teodoro Obyang Nguema, was foiled by the security forces, in Malabo, the capital city, on April 10. According to exile sources in Madrid, 17 people are thought to have been killed in the fighting. Among the dead were two members of the Presidential guard (made up of Moroccan troops) and about 15 Equatorial Guinean soldiers. Colonel Teodoro Obyang Nguema came to power after the regime led by the infamous tyrant, Mr Francisco Macias, was toppled in August, 1979. Several Ministers in the defunct regime are among the hundred or so people that have been arrested. Reports said the prisoners include: Mr Pedro Ekong, a former Minister of Health; Mr Angel Masie, a former Interior Minister; Mr Esteban Ngoma, a former Ambassador to Spain; Mr Carmelo Modu, a businessman; and Mr Ricardo Nvumba, a prominent executive. The suspected backer of the coup is a wealthy businessman who returned to his country from exile late in 1979. But this claim made by the Madrid newspapers was rejected by one of his partners who said that the conspiracy was fabricated by the authorities in order to undermine the prestige of political opponents of the President. [London WEST AFRICA in English 4 May 81 pp 1003-1004]

CSO: 4420/1042

RESULTS OF LIMANN VISIT TO ENGLAND

British Investments Invited

AB1/0919 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] President Limann has again called for British investments in the vital sectors of Ghana's economy and has given the assurance that everything is being done to create a healthy investment climate.

Addressing the London Chamber of Commerce, President Limann said relations between Ghana and Britain are long standing and his administration is determined to maintain and expand them. He told the leaders of London's commerce and industry that Ghana offers them limitless investment opportunities. Ghana, he said, needs massive (?infusion) of foreign capital now, but her own efforts are woefully inadequate for resuscitating her economy as quickly as expected. Ghana is not asking for charity but mutually beneficial interaction and she expects that British investors will give her help and massive encouragement now rather than later. President Limann mentioned particularly, agriculture, gold mining, oil and gas exploration as areas of priority in which Ghana expects British investments.

The Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) correspondent accompanying the president said his speech was very well received by the directors.

The British High Commissioner to Ghana, Mr Mellon, who also addressed the meeting, called on his countrymen to rally to the aid of Ghana.

Yesterday, Dr Limann had talks with the executives of the People's National Party, PNP, who are also in London at the moment. He later met Ghanaian residents in Britain at the High Commission in London.

Thatcher Support Promised

AB141509 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] The British Government has promised support and understanding for efforts of the Limann administration towards Ghana's economic recovery.

The British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, gave the assurance after discussing Ghana's problems with President Limann, now on a visit to Britain.

She (?disclosed) that Britain's representatives will help explain Ghana's problems to international organizations for help. Diplomatic sources indicate that Ghana has a lot of goodwill among the British who think that Ghana has a good case for large-scale international assistance.

CSO: 4420/1053

NUGS NOTES 'SERIOUS DETERIORATION' IN NATIONAL LIFE

London WEST AFRICA in English 4 May 81 p 1002

[Text]

The National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS) has noted that there was serious deterioration in all aspects of national life with the national economy "aggravated by the dirty activities of trans-national corporations". This was contained in the national secretariat report to the 17th congress of NUGS in session at Legon and signed by its president, Mr. Philip Gardiner.

The report said that the entire national machinery was grinding to a fatal halt because of the presence of obsolete technology which needed to be replaced or overhauled and frequent water shortage and break-down in equipment. The report noted the absence of a serious policy to eliminate hunger, poverty, starvation, disease, unemployment, the mass exodus of the forces of production and skilled manpower.

Workers' agitations in recent times, the report said, indicated their loss of confidence in bourgeois democracy. It regretted the lack of reorganisation of sanitation and health which, it said, was exemplified by the deterioration in public hospitals, and unmotorable roads to facilitate the catering of foodstuffs.

The report noted that the recent gold find and the nature and contributions of certain key figures in the ruling apparatus is one of the most shameful collaborations of

the neo-colonial states as allies of international imperialism.

"And the continued silence over our oil resources and how much is taken away is a clear indication of the policy to back the plunder of our natural resources by trans-national corporations," the report said.

The report referred to the NUGS protest on the death of the 46 Ghanaians in the Ivory Coast recently and pointed out that towards a drive for national reconstruction, the NUGS had concluded an arrangement with the National Youth Council to organise summer camps.

It called for recruitment of volunteers to work in the summer camps during the long vacation.

The report noted with shock and dismay the closure of second cycle institutions for lack of food and while condemning "this conspiracy", it expressed shock over proposals to "even double school fees in some schools ... This development is a contemptuous disregard for the right of poor people to education" the report said, and stressed that the national executive suggested that a message of protest be sent to the government on "these negative developments."

In his opening address, Mr Gardiner urged the government to implement "progressive ideas". He recalled that events since the June 4 Revolution had "heightened the awareness of the working

class towards the facts that kept them in subjugation for so long."

He told the delegates, among whom were representatives from Ethiopia and Madagascar, that no more would plead for peace and stability keep the popular expression of discontent of the working people. Mr Gardiner, therefore, stressed that "the NUGS must hasten to warn the government to implement progressive ideas." The three-day congress was on the theme "Towards National Reconstruction and Development through National Economy, Control and Education."

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INTEREST IN GOLD--An unspecified number of companies from the US, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Britain, France and Germany are interested in exploiting Ghana's gold, according to a Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources official, but were waiting for the passage of the Investment Code Bill into law. The official told the GHANAIAN TIMES that "even though we have a gold refinery at Aboaso it will be more profitable to the nation if our gold is refined outside because we get a ready payment of 99 per cent of the total cost in foreign exchange as soon as it goes outside." He said the Bank of Ghana was working on a formula to rationalise small-scale gold mining to prevent illegal panning and smuggling. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 4 May 81 p 1002]

TRIBAL CLASHES--Seven people were killed in disturbances at Bimbila in the Northern Region, when a group of Konkombas clashed with Nanumbas. Four people were injured. A Konkomba settlement, about four kilometres from Bimbila, was completely burned down. A house of a Konkomba leader at Bimbila was also destroyed. The trouble started when a Konkomba allegedly stabbed the son of the Bimbila-Na during an argument. He was chased in his house where he shot and killed the secretary of the Bimbila-Na. In the ensuing confrontation, two Nanumbas and four Konkombas were killed. This was made known by the Northern Regional Minister, Alhaji Haruna, when confirming a GNA report filed from Bimbila. He said the disturbances were not a confrontation between the Nanumbas and Konkombas. The Konkomba Chief mobilised his people to help the Bimbila-Na to resolve the disorder. The Bimbila-Na also agreed to restrain his people. The son of the Bimbila-Na who was stabbed has been admitted at the Tamale hospital, and the situation at Bimbila was getting back to normal. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 4 May 81 p 1001]

CSO: 4420/1051

BRIEFS

MINISTER'S ILLNESS--Niger's Finance Minister, Mr Tondi, was given heart massage by French Army doctors at Orly Airport before being taken by helicopter to a military hospital. He was taken ill during a visit to Algiers. Mr Tondi had several serious bouts of feeling ill. It was then decided to fly him to Paris for medical examination. [London WEST AFRICA in English 4 May 81 p 1004]

CSO: 4420/1042

SÃO TOME AND PRÍNCIPE

BRIEFS

PARTY TRAINING--Sao Tome--The ceremony of the inauguration of the national school of the party took place yesterday and was presided over by Alda do Espírito Santo, member of the political bureau, representing the executive secretariat of the coordinating council for the organization of MLSTP (Movement for the liberation of Sao Tome and Principe). The first course for party cadre training opened yesterday and numbers 29 students, among whom are included district secretaries and coordinating secretaries of the MLSTP committees attached to the directorate of farming and ranching. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 May 81 p 12]

CSO: 4401/271

LAW PERMITTING MANY PARTIES HAILED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 27 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Senegal: The Moment of Truth for the Opposition"]

[Text] Since 24 April, all Senegalese wishing to create a political party may do so. The bill passed by the National Assembly institutes in fact a full multi-party system "to enable all trends to exert their activities within the law."

This important measure is likely to renew both the political scene and political thinking in Senegal, although it prohibits all parties from "identifying with a race, an ethnic group, a sex, a language or a region."

It is first of all to the new team of leaders that credit should be given for staving up the political evolution of Senegal after the departure from power of Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor, and for having extended, and thus reinforced, a democratic experiment which has drawn more attention and interest in Africa and throughout the world than the Senegalese themselves would think.

It is fair to say that the main beneficiaries of this full multi-party system are Mr Anta Diop's Democratic National Rally, the Autonomous Socialists of the former president of the council, Mr Mamadou Dia, and several Marxist groups; however, the new provisions seem to put Messrs Ahmed Khalifa Niass and Abdoulaye Wade at some disadvantage, for different reasons.

For the past two years, the former has been attempting to gain acceptance on the Senegalese political scene for an Islamic party. To do so, he has had contacts with certain dogmatic groups in the country, who have a limited audience. And also with Colonel Qadhafi who, until now, has provided his support and subsidies. The present revision of the constitution, which prohibits any religious criterion for the creation of a party is therefore dooming his project of a Senegalese Islamic party.

As for Maitre Abdoulaye Wade, whose political organization, the Senegalese Democratic Party, is now facing certain difficulties, he sees the realization of one of his principal demands. At the same time, he cannot derive any political advantage from it. On the contrary, he will find himself placed in a new competitive situation within the "legal" opposition, and he witnesses the disappearance of one of the themes around which, during the heydays of the Senegalese Democratic Party, he had managed to mobilize many of his fellow citizens.

Overall, political life in Senegal is going to experience a new development and an increased activity. The democratic debate, taking place under fair conditions, should profit by it. It will then become possible to evaluate the actual representativeness of many political trends which had been forced into a marginal and semi-clandestine position, and whose followers may have been overrated.

9794

CSO: 4400/1149

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS LAWS CONFIRMING 'NEW LEADERS' WILL'

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 27 Apr 81 p 4

[Article] "Parliament Passes the Bill Establishing a Multi-Party System"

[Text] Dakar--The Senegalese National Assembly, meeting on 26 April in Dakar, passed a series of bills which confirm the will of the new leaders, installed after Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor left power last January, to make their imprint on the country's evolution.

Among the bills passed into law was a bill presented by the government, providing for a revision of the Constitution and for the abolition of the restriction of the number of parties to four which had existed since 1976; a new bill abolishing the requirements for an exit visa and for a repatriation guarantee deposit for Senegalese wishing to go abroad; and a bill creating a tax equal to 12 years (as published) of salary per year in order to purchase food products for farmers who are victim of the drought and to cover the shipping costs of the food provided to Senegal by international assistance.

The bill on the multi-party system abolishes the obligation previously imposed on political parties to refer to a political trend already defined by the legislator. However, parties are prohibited from "identifying with a race, an ethnic group, a sex, a religion, a sect, a language or a region." Their by-laws must include a commitment to uphold the Constitution, national sovereignty and democracy.

The main beneficiaries of the constitutional revision, which is accompanied by an extensive amnesty (especially concerning violations of the political or press laws, and contraventions) are expected to be the Democratic National Rally of Egyptologist Sheikh Anta Diop, the Autonomous Socialists of former president of the council, Mr Mamadou Dia, and Marxist groups. In addition, the constitutional revision bill provides for an increased part played by the Supreme Court which is now entrusted with full control over the regularity of the electoral campaign and of the polling operations, both for the legislative and presidential elections.

8796

CSN: 4400/1149

ECONOMY VIEWED AS ABDOU DIOUF'S MAIN PROBLEM

London WEST AFRICA in English 4 May 81

(Excerpt)

TO WHAT EXTENT does change depend on the forced or willing departure of a long-entrenched Head of State? The question is inspired by the Senegalese case where M. Leopold Sedar Senghor retired at the end of last year from the positions of President and Secretary-General of the Parti Socialiste after dominating Senegalese politics for over 20 years. His Prime Minister for 10 years, M. Abdou Diouf, succeeded him in January this year and has proceeded to liberalise politics in Senegal.

The pace of change would seem startling to some: in the last three months, President Diouf has overseen a constitutional amendment permitting any number of political parties — Senghor permitted only four — and has proposed a reform of the educational system to make it more universal, to structure some of it with employment opportunities in mind, most importantly to use national languages in classrooms, and to start mass literacy campaigns. On the socio-economic front, President Diouf also cancelled farmers' debts totalling some 20m. CFA francs and promised to raise producer prices.

The new order under President Diouf is, however, most significant in the sphere of politics. Although precise details are not yet known abroad, the amnesty announced last week for political, criminal and press offences committed between December 31, 1975, and December 31, 1980, should to some extent complement the institution of genuine political plurality.

The logic of President Diouf's liberalisation is to cut the ground away from the opposition. The method is by way of major and minor reforms, all of which project an image of more genuine democracy and cultural nationalism. Senghor eventually permitted three other parties; Diouf allows them all. Senghor adored the French language and kept Wolof and other Senegalese languages out of schools; Diouf lets them all in. Under Senghor, French "technical assistants" and all sorts of advisers and teachers proliferated; under Diouf, Senegal wants to reduce by two-thirds the number of French teachers and ministerial advisers. Diouf has also launched a campaign against official corruption, something which appeared systematic and symptomatic under Senghor.

So a substantial part of the opposition platform is already put in operation. Another significant act was the relief given to rural indebtedness. However, that only clarifies the main problem of President Diouf's inheritance: the Senegalese economy. The battle between the ruling Parti Socialiste and whatever opposition formations present themselves in 1983 will be fought on the terrain of the economy. Diouf will have to start restructuring this groundnut-based economy if he is to survive the next elections. By then, the present recession in Senegalese cash crop and food production will either be confirmed as a steady trend or shown to be temporary. Diouf will also have to deal with the OMVS project: there will be political repercussions if it becomes evident that the two proposed dams at Diama and Manantali will suppress needed irrigation tides, cause the loss of 16,000 tonnes of fish and displace 100,000 people.

At present, the opposition has Cheikh Anta Diop and Mamadou Dia as the most visible leaders. Its urban constituency is fairly assured, but it will have to reach Senegal's peasantry in a manner very different to the ways of old, the ideal perhaps being reaching the people directly and not through the support of the religious leaders. The opposition platforms will be strong in attacking the many features of neo-colonialism in Senegal, but it will also have to formulate a coherent economic programme to reduce dependence on French support for budgetary deficits.

The government of President Diouf has at least clearly opened up the possibility of change in Senegal. The same cannot exactly be said for Sierra Leone where the long-entrenched President Siaka Stevens is due to hold the first elections under the one-party system later this year. One view has it that these elections will be a test of the democratic viability of that one-party system, and the extent to which it can claim to afford choice to the people while removing the "divisiveness" of political pluralism. An opposing view holds that by its very nature, the one-party system rules out democratic possibilities while entrenching rigidity and protecting the many opportunities for official corruption and decadence.

FOURTH PLANT OPENS IN DAKAR PORT FREE ZONE

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 28 Apr 81 p 9

[Article: "Fourth Plant for Dakar Port Free Zone"]

[Text] The fourth plant of the Dakar port free zone is now operational. Officially inaugurated by Mr Hamidou Kane, the Senegalese minister of industry, this unit, called SOFAM (French-African Metallurgical Company), aims at getting a foothold in two especially important slots: the pressure-vessel industry, more particularly contracts with the oil industry which is now in full expansion in the area, and the assembly of breakdown trailers. SOFAM was created by a Marseilles company, the Gensollen group which has extremely diversified activities. In fact, this company is active both in general mechanical engineering, in the pressure-vessel and sheet-metal industries and, recently, in the medical equipment industry. In the latter field, it started with the development of a high-performance kidney dialysis machine intended for the treatment with an artificial kidney.

The establishment of the Marseilles group's subsidiary has been made possible through local financing by SOFISEDIT (Senegalese Financial Company for the Development of Industry and Tourism) and the Senegalese Bank Union. The whole operation represents an investment of 400 million CFA Francs; it was realized with the assistance of several African participants: the Nigerian Chief Lawson, who owns 14.5 percent of the stock, the Togolese Chamber of Commerce, the French CGCI (General Trade and Industry Confederation), and numerous Senegalese businessmen, including Mr Momar Kebe.

With the development of this production center, the Gensollen group hopes to establish itself on French-speaking African markets. For the Dakar port free zone, which is experiencing some starting difficulties, this addition--it already has a glove factory, a bicycle tire factory and a cigarette-lighter factory--comes at the right time.

9294

CSU: 4400/1149

BRIEFS

AMNESTY TERMS--The Senegalese National Assembly has approved an amnesty for political, press, and criminal offences committed between December 31, 1975 and December 31, 1980. The criminal offences affected are those which carry less than a year sentence or two year's suspended sentence. Offences related to corruption and embezzlement were not considered. The new government has made it its number one priority to rid the country of those officials who use their positions to make financial gains. Parliament also approved the abolition of the exit visa for all the Senegalese citizens. An official statement said that it would make it easy for the Senegalese to travel, whatever their destination. This measure will probably ease graduate-unemployment. Now they can seek jobs all over the world if they wish. The government has been worried for some time about the job crisis. [London WEST AFRICA in English 4 May 81 p 1004]

CSO: 4420/1042

KOORNHOF ADDRESSES CONGRESS ON KWAZULU CONSOLIDATION

Koornhof Speech Details

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 May 81 p 8

[Text]

DURBAN — The unwillingness of the Zulu people to be resettled was the main obstacle in implementing the 1975 KwaZulu consolidation proposals, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Durban yesterday.

Dr Koornhof, addressing 250 delegates at the congress called by the Natal Agricultural Union to discuss consolidation, said doubt still existed regarding the compatibility of consolidation and the political aspirations of the Zulu people.

He told the farmers that while the Government appreciated the fact that removal and resettlement was a disruptive process, it must be understood that it was an essential element of consolidating land and nations.

"The point has been reached in Natal where no further transactions can take place against the quota, due to the fact that no scheduled land can be deproclaimed.

This is the direct consequence of the sluggish pace of resettlement.

"The compensatory land for the isolated areas around Ladysmith, Driefontein, Reserve No 4, Sordwana and the Paulpietersburg area have already been bought and planned and resettlement should immediately start.

"Upon deproclamation, the department could continue with purchases in the Highflats, Ubombo, Cabaret and Epiva regions of Natal," he said.

Dr Koornhof said the conspicuous development needs of KwaZulu were in the agriculture, mining and commuter-income areas.

"The consolidation of KwaZulu into fewer geographic units has countless benefits. Doubt, however, still exists regarding the compatibility of consolidation and the political aspirations of the Zulu people.

"It should also be kept in mind that fragmentation poses many sometimes insurmountable, administrative, managerial and even military problems, for the states involved.

"There is no doubt in my mind that a fair degree of consolidation is desirable and even inevitable."

He repeated Mr P W Botha's assurance that people and property involved in consolidation would be given the highest priority, and that people would not be expected to give up assets

and interests without proper compensation.

"At this stage I would also like to point out that my commission for consolidation and development is currently investigating the socio-economic position of farmers in the border areas." — Sapa.

Agricultural Union President

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 May 81 p 8

[Text]

DURBAN — The Natal Agricultural Union president, Mr Donald Sinclair, told a special KwaZulu consolidation congress in Durban yesterday the mere handover of land was not the solution to the problems of consolidation.

Unemployment, he said, was one of the gravest problems, and there was an urgent need for the creation of job opportunities.

One of the new norms to be applied before further consolidation took place was that adequate provision was made to ensure that transferred land be productively and economically used.

Mr Sinclair said that instability and insecurity on Black/White borders in Natal had lasted more than a decade and uncertainties had to cease.

"We need stable, settlement boundary conditions. Border problems must be resolved and the farmers of Natal must be left to get on with their occupations." — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

NRP ASSESSES ELECTION RESULTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 81 p 10

[Text]

DURBAN — Notwithstanding disappointment at the election results, the federal executive of the New Republic Party, noted yesterday the party improved its position in certain areas outside Natal.

The chairman, Mr Andrew Pyper, said that in the Border region, the party had won the King William's Town seat at both parliamentary and provincial level from the National Party.

In the other three border seats, Queenstown, East London North and East London City, it had beaten the Progressive Federal Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party into third and fourth places and probably would have won but for the spoiler tactics, especially of the PFP.

Mr Pyper said all provinces, which were fully represented at the meeting, had reported a renewed determination among NRP supporters

to intensify their efforts to put the philosophy and policy of the party to the public.

The meeting expressed its unanimous commitment not to compromise on matters of fundamental principle, to the extremists on either the Right or Left. It expressed its "strongest determination" to force the Government to bring about essential change in South Africa in order to provide the country with real security.

The party would direct particular attention to an initiative for the creation of a confederal system with a formal secretariat and council of ministers with a common loyalty to South Africa.

It believed this would bring stability and peaceful race relations to South Africa and so preempt Marxist advancement — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

'THE CITIZEN' COMMENT ON MITTERAND ELECTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 May 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Bad for SA"]

[Text]

The last thing South Africa wanted was a Mitterand victory in the French Presidential election.

But the Socialist leader has won - and we shall have to suffer the consequences, chief of them being the switching of France's attitude towards this country from critical to hostile.

Mr Mitterand, for example, is on record as favouring sanctions against South Africa.

That may be academic for the present because, although France used a veto against sanctions recently, so did America and Britain.

It only needs the veto of one permanent member of the Security Council to put the kibosh on sanctions.

And as long as we adopt a constructive approach to the SWA dispute, and as long as there is any chance of achieving a settlement by continuing the negotiations, we should be relatively safe.

However, the occasion might arise when Black Africa and its Third World and communist allies will try again to get an embargo on trade with South Africa.

Then France will be on the side of the boycotters, and it will try its worst to influence the US and Britain not to intervene.

The fact that France is in the Western Five Contact Group dealing with the South West African issue also is, its trouble for us.

Although France was never a supporter of South Africa's objections to the UN plan for the territory, it was also not a stumbling block in moving towards a settlement acceptable to South Africa.

We can expect that France will now take a hard line.

We have managed to get on well with some of the French-speaking countries of Black Africa, but we can be sure that Mr Mitterand will try to bedevil our relations with them.

He is also on record as having promised to give financial aid to the Frontline States, which already adopt an intransigent policy towards South Africa and will be encouraged to be less amenable to reason and peaceful coexistence.

Then, Mr Mitterand is pledged to halt French investments in South Africa, which will be a spur to the anti-South African movement in other countries as well.

He will clamp down on imports from South Africa, like coal and fruit.

There have been suggestions, too, that France will break off diplomatic relations with South Africa, but we can't see on what pretext it could do this.

We rather think that we are in for a very acrimonious seven years — with relations between the two countries reaching the temperature of cold to freezing.

And as if to emphasise what souring there will be of the French Connection, there are reports that rugby ties between France and South Africa are bound to be cut (though not, we are sure, without our rugby friends in France putting up a brave fight to continue them).

Well, that's the gloomy side of the picture.

But we should not lose sight of the fact that France has a favourable balance of trade with South Africa — and its industrialists and businessmen will resist efforts to curtail that trade.

Furthermore, although France now joins West Germany as a difficult customer in the Western Five Contact group, we can rely on the United States and Britain to redress the balance and to ensure that fair settlement proposals are put forward.

Finally, France was never the major determinant of what happened to South Africa in international affairs. It is the West's only superpower, the United States, which has the ability to influence matters, if not in our favour, then certainly with greater understanding and even-handedness.

Thus, although Mr Mitterand's election has serious consequences for us, they are not so damaging or disastrous that we need fear for our future.

Indeed, as we have pointed out time and again, it is not what any other country says we must do that will determine what happens here.

Our problems have to be resolved by ourselves. And having France on the side of those countries which oppose us does not alter that fact.

Besides, just as we are worried by Mr Mitterand's victory, so are other countries.

West Germany because it has had its closest ally in Mr Giscard d'Estaing.

And the United States and Britain, with conservative governments, because of the fact that France is now in the hands of Socialists, aided by communists, who are going to adopt a more conciliatory attitude towards the Soviet Union.

The strategic repercussions will engage the attentions of all Western military men.

However, until Mr Mitterand shows whether he intends to implement all of his party's election promises — or to what degree he will tailor them to the realities of office — a big question mark will hang over France, its relations with all its allies and, in our case, such ties as it had under the d'Estaing regime.

CSO: 4420

'SWOETAN': BOTHA MUST UNDERTAKE GENUINE REFORM

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 May 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Baasskap Not the Answer"]

[Text]

IT'S all over now. For the next five years, Mr P W Botha and his party will be back in the driving seat, taking the country to heaven-knows-where.

The significant aspect of yesterday's poll results was not really the Nats' win. Nor was it the fact that the Progressive Federal Party gained a few more seats.

The slight swing to the PFP can be explained as being not because of a swing to the left, but rather because of the PFP's shift to the right.

But the swing to the right holds out frightening prospects for this country. Indeed, if whites voted for the HNP because they believe in their policies, then heaven help us all.

For, if there is a party which is blatantly racist, and still believes in the "kaffir opsy plek" theories, it is the HNP.

The swing towards the HNP is therefore a smack in the face for those blacks who still believe that there is room for peaceful co-existence in this country.

It seems, therefore, that we are moving away from the politics of negotiation and heading for policies of confrontation. For, whatever the HNP may want their supporters to believe, the days of master-servant relationships are gone forever.

Baasskap is certainly not the answer to the complex problems this country faces and, because blacks are spectators to this dangerous political game, the challenge faces Mr Botha to embark on a genuine programme of reform to save this country.

The alternative, to quote a wellknown former politician, is too ghastly to cog template.

TUTU SAYS CHURCH MUST HELP FIGHT OPPRESSION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 May 81 p 1

[Article by Willie Bokain]

[Text]

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday committed a Soweto congregation to the country's liberation struggle.

Speaking at his induction as rector of the St Augustine's Anglican Church in Orlando West, the bishop said the church had to fight the state of oppression in the country.

He said among members of his congregation were those who were unemployed and could not pay their rents. He asked the congregation to help them with food, rent and other household necessities.

The outspoken Bishop Tutu, who had his passport taken by the state last month for speaking overseas against South Africa's system of apartheid, was inducted by the Anglican Arch-Deacon of the Johannesburg West Circuit, Father David Nkwe, who also read messages of goodwill sent for the bishop.

Among them was a message from the Right Rev Timothy Davin, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg.

Bishop Tutu's induction comes just two days after being beaten by Bishop Philip Russell of Natal for the post of Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa.

He lost out on the post when the elective assembly could not make a choice between him and another favourite, Bishop Ntshali of Pretoria. The assembly voted to leave the choice over to the synod of bishops, who decided on 61-year-old Bishop Russell.

BOTHA GIVES NP CAUCUS EXTENSIVE BRIEFING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was yesterday unanimously re-elected parliamentary leader of the National Party.

This automatically makes him chairman of the NP's federal executive.

The party's parliamentary caucus, which was holding its first post-election meeting yesterday in Pretoria, was given clear indications that there would be rapid policy developments following the strong mandate given to the Government at the general election. There was also no question of the Government curbing its pace because of the swings away from the party to Right and Left.

Council

Top priority now is believed to be a two-pronged drive — firstly for immediate development of Black, Coloured and Indian local authorities, and secondly encouragement to the President's Council regarding recommendations on the constitutional future of Coloureds and Indians.

The party's chief whip, Mr Ales van Breda, told The Citizen after the two-and-a-half-hour caucus meeting that there was no doubt the caucus was fully behind the rapid development of NP

He said Mr Botha extensively briefed the caucus on party policies, on party activities in Parliament and on constituency activities.

Members were given the opportunity to put questions of national importance to Cabinet Ministers, and these questions were fully answered, he said.

The Prime Minister welcomed his new caucus and thanked their families and supporters for the hard work during the elections.

RIVAL SOUTHERN AFRICAN COUNCIL DOOMED TO FAILURE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 May 81 p 13

[Article by Keith Mhandiroth]

[Text]

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL of Finance, Dr Joep de Loor, predicted yesterday that the planned South African Development co-ordination council — set up by nine Southern African States to lessen dependence on South Africa — is doomed to failure.

Opening the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa in Durban, he said that in contrast South Africa's proposed Constellation of States plan pointed the way to peace and prosperity in Southern Africa.

The African States behind the SADCC — "As if in defiance of natural economic laws and historical precedent" — had the long-term objective of reducing economic dependence on South Africa.

"Laudable as this objective may appear, the intention is not to search for cheaper and more efficient routes of communication, or to apply the principle of comparative advantage.

"No, a solution is rather sought in the direction of the best non-South African alternative," said Dr De Loor.

The price for obtaining this objective would be high and the attainment itself questionable.

The matter must be seen in proper perspective. The States behind it had five times the land mass of South Africa and twice its population.

But their gross national product was less than half and their per capita income between a quarter and a third of South Africa's.

Six of the nine were interconnected with South Africa's economy to a far greater

extent than they were with each other's economies.

Dr De Loor asked: "Would it not be far better for them to minimise distances and costs in communication and development . . .

"And to devote the funds which may be raised from generous donors or lenders abroad for productive projects leading to a more rapid rise in their standard of living?"

South Africa's approach in its proposed constellation was much more positive.

If successful, the constellation would eventually create a vast region of peaceful social and political evolution and economic prosperity for everyone living under the Southern Cross.

But South Africa would have to start building on the process from the inside, from her own sovereign and independent homelands, because of fear and suspicion of

other countries that the idea was only a cover for increased domination by South Africa.

"We must solve the teething problems and then, with concrete results as proof, invite the others in.

"We will have to show real success before the wary and suspicious will be convinced that it is in their own interest to join in," said Dr de Louw.

He was convinced that the constellation in time was bound to change the face of South Africa — "from a stumbling giant to a vigorously growing member of the world community."

CSG: 4420

COURT OFFICIALS IN MPETHA CASE VISIT SOWETO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 81 p 15

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Supreme Court officials who conducted an inspection in loco of Crossroads yesterday as part of the Mpetha terrorism trial, were surrounded by crowds of signing and chanting people.

A few stones were thrown at the large convoy of police vans and cars carrying Mr Justice D M Williamson, advocates and policemen, but nobody was hurt.

The inspection of the squatter camp was part of the terrorism and murder trial of Mr Oscar Mpetha (71) and 18 others.

The first stop of the inspection was the Assembly of God church where a 15-year-old witness described to the judge and advocates what the situation was on August 11 last year.

The 18 accused men stood on the aisle of the church and pointed out certain facts to their attorneys and advocates.

Mr Justice Williamson requested that Mr Metha's shackles be removed from his ankles and that he be transported in a police car rather than the van which transported the other accused.

Outside the Assembly of God church crowds of spectators gathered. They sang and chanted and raised their fists in the "Black power" salute.

When the accused were led back to the police van the spectators shouted and waved to them and the accused raised their fists in response.

The convoy moved on to the next stop, the Cala Dairy, where there was stone-throwing last year. The crowd chanted "Open Voster, we are knocking. Release Mandela, our leader."

The crowd followed the long convoy to the dairy and sang "freedom" songs. While the judge, assessors, police and Press gathered outside the dairy, a few stones were thrown.

The inspection then stopped a little way from one of the entrances to Crossroads. The crowd came chanting over the hill and policemen carrying teargas canisters stopped them from getting too close to the convoy.

After a stop at the Roman Catholic church, Mr Justice Williamson told the advocates the trial would resume today.

INDIAN-COLORED FRICTION AS CAUSE OF REIGER RIOT DENIED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 May 81 p 3

[Article by Rene Richards]

[Text]

THE chairman of Reiger Park's management committee Mr Jac Rabie who was shot in the back during the weekend's rioting is disgusted that racial conflict has been blamed for the trouble.

"People are saying it is because the Coloured people are anti-Indian that the trouble started. The Indians have been living there for years without any trouble," Mr Rabie said from his hospital bed.

Reiger Park returned to normal after a weekend of violence that left two dead, 21 injured and shops and a house gutted by fire.

Nineteen people — 17 Coloureds and two Indians — have been arrested on allegations of housebreaking, theft, public violence, attempted murder and arson.

Mr Rabie was admitted to the Boksburg Benoni Hospital with a bullet wound in the back on Saturday night. At this stage it is not known whether he will be operated on.

"I am not prepared to discuss the shooting as there are certain matters that cannot be disclosed at this stage," he said when asked to describe how he was shot.

Mr Rabie said trouble had been brewing in the township for some time but the

main issue at stake was the critical housing shortage.

Another cause of discontent was Loonat's Store as its location was blocking the erection of 52 houses which would help to alleviate the housing shortage.

"The store burnt down a while ago and was no longer operating until a few weeks ago when renovations were suddenly started," he said.

According to Mr Rabie some residents held a peaceful demonstration outside the store two weeks ago in protest.

"There was some friction with one of the people living behind the store and as a result the Coloured residents decided to boycott the taxi fleet owned by the man."

Trouble started on Friday night according to Mr Rabie when some of the Coloured people drove through the township and thanked residents for supporting the boycott.

The taxi issue flared again on Saturday afternoon when a shot was fired into a taxi driven by one of the Coloured residents at East Rand station.

"Word came into the township that the taxi drivers were being attacked and I immediately went to the police station to try and find out what was going on," Mr Rabie said.

On his return to Reiger Park Mr Rabie came across a

crowd of people waiting for the return of the Coloured taxi drivers.

From there matters developed quickly and when Mr Rabie returned from the police station again he heard some of the crowd shout "now we're going to burn".

"We heard shots near the building housing the dairy and this seemed to spark off the rampage," Mr Rabie said.

"The mob was wild and nobody could speak to them as they started burning indiscriminately," he said.

"It is sad that it had to happen to people who are not at all involved in the issues."

Mr Rabie said unkept promises of the past 18 years and the Boksburg Town Council's rejection of the Reiger Park extensions were the main causes of the trouble.

"The Council does not accept us as we are a burden to the White taxpayers but we have the buying power and the labour force needed," Mr Rabie said.

At the time of the shooting Mr Rabie was busy working on a memorandum which he was to have presented to Boksburg's management committee at a meeting next week.

The Boksburg Town Coun-

cil yesterday denied that the housing shortage and "promises" by the authorities were the main reasons for the violence, reports Sapa.

The mayor, Mr J L Steyn said no stone would be left unturned to restore harmony in the township.

Before the violence, the council had already asked the local Member of Parliament, Mr J Blanche, to arrange a meeting with the Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary services, Mr Pen Kotze, to discuss Reiger Park, he said.

"Although there is a general shortage of housing stands because of the large-scale influx of Coloureds at Reiger Park, the Department of Community Development and Auxiliary services, as well as the State Committee, is giving attention to the matter

On February 23, 1961, the Town Council applied to the National Housing Commission for a loan of about R664 000 with the view to erecting 52 four or five-roomed houses on premises owned by the council," Mr Steyn said.

He added that Indians presently trading in Reicher Park would in due course be resettled at the proposed Oriental Plaza near Duns-wart station, and the council would try to speed up the move.

SUBSTATION SABOTEURS TO BE TRIED IN LESOTHO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 81 p 7

[Text]

THE THREE members of the African National Congress suspected of having blown up a Durban sub-station last month and who were later arrested in Lesotho, are to be charged in the Mokhotlong Magistrate's Court near Maseru.

Sources in Lesotho have been reported as saying the three would be charged with illegal entry and possession of arms. However, it was thought they would be fined and granted temporary asylum before being sent back to Maputo.

Last week the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, named the men as Lunga Victor Khayiana, Vikelisirwe Colin Khumalo and Maboto Bennette Salomane. He said at the time that South Africa would ask Lesotho to extradite the men.

However, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday said in Pretoria there was no extradition agreement between South Africa and Lesotho.

A Lesotho police source said he was aware of negotiations between the two governments for the extradition of the three men, but that they would definitely be tried in Lesotho. There was no question of the men appearing in a South African court.

A spokesman for the Lesotho Department of Information, Mr L. Lejakane, confirmed earlier this week that there was no extradition treaty between the two countries and said Lesotho had nothing to do with allegations that the three ANC members had committed sabotage in South Africa.

Mr Lejakane was severely reprimanded after his statement and told to "go and find

a job in South Africa", according to reliable sources.

Exhaustive inquiries in Lesotho have come up against a wall of secrecy surrounding the fate of the three men. Even the local Press and government-owned Radio Lesotho have been left in the dark.

The consensus of opinion among informed Basotho, however, is that the men will be released after appearing in court.

On Christmas Day, last year, two ANC members from Pinetown in Natal were arrested after entering Lesotho with Russian-made arms and ammunition.

The men appeared in the Mafeteng Magistrate's Court in February on a charge of being in illegal possession of an AK-47 rifle, 90 rounds of ammunition, a pistol and six handgrenades.

They were each fined R100 (or six months) — half suspended for three years — and shortly afterwards left Maseru to seek asylum in Mozambique. — Sapa.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS TO GET SENTENCE REMISSIONS ON REPUBLIC DAY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 May 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Justice Mr Robie Coetsee yesterday announced that the State President had approved a remission of sentence for thousands of prisoners on the occasion of the Republic Festival.

He said the details of the amnesty were:

Prisoners with sentences of up to and including four month's imprisonment as well as those sentenced to periodical imprisonment will receive total remission of sentence.

Prisoners with sentences of more than four month's imprisonment receive, apart from their normal remission, one quarter remission of sentence.

He said that with regard to violent crimes however a maximum of one year of remission is granted while all other cases get a maximum

of three years of remission.

Mr Coetsee said that in the prevention of crime and habitual criminals the remission varies from six to twenty-one months corrective training.

He said the most important category of prisoners, "who do not qualify for remission", are the following:

Prisoners sentenced for transgressions against the security of the State;

Prisoners sentenced for refusal to testify.

Mentally disturbed prisoners for as long as they receive treatment in psychiatric hospitals.

Certified psychopaths who are detained in hospital prisons for psychopaths.

Prisoners sentenced for

housebreaking with sentences of eight years or longer.

Prisoners sentenced for robbery where a weapon was involved and if it was proved that they were members of gangs, acted in a gang context and if sentences of more than five years were imposed.

Prisoners sentenced for rape, if sentences of more than five years were imposed.

Prisoners sentenced for violence against the bodies of other people, excluding robbery and rape if sentences of more than five years were imposed.

Persons in detention as judgement debtors in terms of the magistrate's court Act number 32 of 1944.

AWOL SERVICEMEN SENTENCED, STERN WARNING ISSUED

Defense Headquarters' Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 81 p 5

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

THE South African Defence Force will not tolerate its members going absent without leave in protest to conditions at bases — and the strongest possible disciplinary steps will in future be taken against offenders.

This was the stern warning issued by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday.

It was also announced that the 91 of the 96 national servicemen who went absent without leave from the field base of the Army Ordinance Services Corps School of Catering in Elandsfontein on April 23, had been summarily tried.

They had been sentenced to between seven and 21 days' detention and all sentences, except one, had been suspended.

Discipline

"Actions like these," the statement says, "which have now occurred for the second time in the SADF, shall not be treated in the same manner again, especially as it can lead to total undermining of discipline — something which is not tolerated in any defence force."

The military board of inquiry convened to investigate the incident has reached its report.

The board found the actions of three of the 96 who had taken part in the mass walkout had no connection with the others and their evidence could not be associated with the investigation.

"The two who have not been tried are still in Grahamstown, but it is accepted they will not be able to throw a different light on the situation," the statement adds.

Problem areas

"The board of inquiry determined a few problem areas, namely insufficient water supply, insufficient ablution facilities with too little hot water and insufficient dish-washing facilities.

"It also found the food arrangements were often not what they should be and one public telephone was not enough. In addition there were a number of lesser complaints.

"The board found that the majority of the complaints and grievances were indeed valid, but a number dealing with matters such as weekend leave, post and poor welfare services were not."

Influence

A similar incident at a military base in Upington — which received wide coverage in the media — the board found, had an influence.

The statement adds: "The necessary channels and procedures whereby troops can make their complaints and grievances known, do exist, and no grievance — no matter how well justified — is reason enough for this action."

The immaturity of the national servicemen involved in the Upington and Elandsfontein incidents had been taken into account.

PPP Spokesman Schwarz

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 May 81 p 7

[Text]

PROGRESSIVE Federal Party defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, yesterday called on the Chief of the Defence Force to carry out an investigation into conditions at military camps in the wake of the mass walkout at Elandsfontein last month.

In a statement Mr Schwarz said a probe was needed "to determine whether the unsatisfactory conditions proved to exist at Elandsfontein prevail at other camps," and if found to exist, asked that steps be taken to remedy them.

Mr Schwarz said the action by the 96 trainee chefs could not be condoned and he had urged those involved to return. But he did not believe the walkout amounted to a mutiny.

"Those with whom I made contact indicated clearly that they were not deserting, but intended only to draw attention to their plight, not seeking to avoid national

service, but intending to return," Mr Schwarz said.

"To me they were not mutineers. Mutineers, to me at least, have quite different characteristics," he said.

"While we ask young men not to repeat this conduct, and ask them to use the channels available to them for complaints, and if these fail, their parents are free to contact their Member of Parliament, we however also ask the authorities to take

stock of the situation, not only at Elandsfontein, but elsewhere."

Mr Schwarz said no one expected luxurious conditions. "But basic requirements of hygiene, mail, food and living conditions must be of a proper level, bearing in mind the circumstances in which service is done."

"We want no repetitions of Elandsfontein elsewhere," he said. — Sapa.

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 May 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Lessons of Elandsfontein"]

[Text]

WE ARE PLEASED that the Army has treated leniently the servicemen who staged a mass walkout at the School of Catering at Elandsfontein. So far 91 of the 96 servicemen have been summarily tried and sentenced to between seven and 21 days' detention. With the exception of one, all had their sentences suspended.

Naturally, the Defence Force has issued a stern warning against any repetition of the walkout, which followed a similar incident at Upington last year.

The army cannot have servicemen leaving camps en masse because they have grievances.

This is against the rules of discipline that apply in any army which claims to be an efficient fighting force.

There are proper channels through which grievances can be raised. And even if there is no satisfactory or immediate response, servicemen are duty bound to remain in camp and obey the orders of those who command them.

You can imagine what kind of comic Defence Force we would have if our soldiers staged protests every time they had grievances about the conditions in which they found themselves.

The enemy would be laughing all the way from Luanda to Ovambo and the Caprivi.

But, of course, the men in the bush put up with far worse conditions than those which the servicemen experienced in Elandsfontein — but they do not complain because they are at

war and hardships are inevitable in the fighting zone.

However, while we agree with the Defence Force's decision that incidents like those at Elandsfontein and Upington will be dealt with in future as mutiny — and all servicemen should heed the warning — we feel that the Army should not escape its own responsibility in seeing to it that conditions in camps are satisfactory and that there is no cause for serious complaint.

The board of inquiry found that the majority of the complaints and grievances were valid, but that others dealing with matters like weekend leave, post and poor welfare services were not.

Among the complaints it upheld were an insufficient water supply, insuffi-

cient ablution facilities such as toilets, showers with too little hot water, and insufficient dish-washing facilities.

The board also found there were communication problems within the unit, especially as it was a new unit, but we do not think this can excuse the inadequate arrangements at the camp.

We know that the Defence Force is keenly conscious of the need to make the lives of servicemen as comfortable as possible, within the framework of military preparedness and discipline.

It should see, after Upington and Elandsfontein, that the lessons of these two incidents are learned not only by the servicemen, but the camp commandants under whom they serve.

MANGANESE ORE FINDS LARGER THAN EXPECTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 81 p 22

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

THERE is a great deal more high grade manganese ore in the Kalahari Field than was previously realised, and exploration is still being pursued in several localities the managing director of Samancor, Pieter Streicher, said at the South African Metals and Minerals Conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

He said in view of the magnitude and extent of the Kalahari field South Africa is destined to play an ever increasing role, particularly beyond the year 2000 when a considerable number of minor manganese ore producing countries will have depleted their reserves.

Discoveries

Mr Streicher pointed out three important discoveries of manganese ore reserves in the Northern Cape. They are

- High grade ore which has been intersected by Samancor north of their Wessels Mine.

- A discovery of high grade ore by Gencor some 16 kilometers west of Hotazel.

- A discovery of high grade ore on the farm "Olive Pan" by South African Iron and Steel Corporation.

Fortunes

Mr Streicher said the fortunes of the world manganese market are mainly those of the world's iron and steel industries as they account for some 95 percent of the total annual manganese consumption. South Africa's role in this market mainly consists of its contribution to Western markets as the Eastern Bloc countries, with Russia as the dominant supplier, are largely self-sufficient and isolated from it.

Commenting on manganese ore prices Mr Streicher said the present 1980-81 recessionary trough is not expected to continue much beyond the second quarter and most of 1982 should be a period characterised by fairly high capacity utilisation, barring an extended period of further stagflation. He went on to say "consequently more favourable prices are anticipated for the manganese ore producing countries in 1982 and onwards."

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

COLORED WOMEN POLICE--The South African Police would start training colored women for the force on July 13, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, announced yesterday. In a statement in Pretoria, he said that, due to limited accommodation, only 18 applicants would be accepted for the first course. The training would take place at the Police Training College, Bishop Lavis, Cape Town. The duration of the course would be about 5-1/2 months. It was also envisaged to start training Asian women on October 1. Until now, Mr Le Grange said, the force had been unsuccessful in finding accommodation for Black women trainees, but negotiations were continuing. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 81 p 3]

SOWETO HOUSING NEEDS--A new approach should be made towards alleviating Greater Soweto's critical housing shortage, Greater Soweto Planning Council chairman Mr Louis Rive said yesterday. "It has become clear to me," he said in a Press statement, "That, because of the housing need all over the country and the pace at which this grows, it is not realistic to expect that the Exchequer will have available sufficient funds to ever satisfy this need." Only a joint effort by the State, the private sector and the community, utilizing all available resources, could succeed. It was Mr Rive's view that the individual and the private sector would have to make greater efforts to upgrade accommodation and the employer would have to make a larger and more direct contribution. It was necessary for a new approach and spirit be engendered. A plan of action should be evolved and implemented in cooperation with the community and the private sector. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 81 p 7]

EAST LONDON BLACK LABOR--Mr Thozamile Gqweta, national organizer of the South African Allied Union (SAAWU) predicts that the union will be banned by Ciskei Government after it becomes independent on December 4. Speaking before a crowd of about 700 at mass meeting, Mr Gqweta said: "Chief Minister Sebe does not like to see other people having support in the community. "That is why my colleagues and I were locked up by the Ciskei police. Chief Sebe did not want us to hinder the referendum which was being held at the time," Mr Gqweta said. "The Government is not happy with SAAWU, and we have a membership of more than 15,000 in East London area alone. He feels we pose a threat in the whole of Ciskei." Mr Gqweta said they were striving to do away with the exploitation of man in this country. "We want to see the abolition of draconian laws, such as the Group Areas Act and Industrial Conciliation Act, he said. Mr Sisa Njikelana, the East London branch chairman of SAAWU, criticized the Government

for "allowing the exploitation of Black workers." [Text] [Johannesburg THE VOICE OF THE VOICELESS in English 29 Apr-3 May 61 p 1]

BOYCOTT OF REPUBLIC DAY--Most people see no reason for the Republic Day celebrations since they are deprived and oppressed in the land of their birth, according to the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference. In a statement issued in Pretoria the bishops said: "We believe that the vast majority of the people see no cause for celebration since they are deprived and oppressed in the land of their birth and have no meaningful say in the government of the country and in the decisions that affect them so closely and intimately in their human dignity. Anti-Republic Day meetings comply with a call by the South African Council of Churches for prayer meetings to be held to coincide with the Republic Day festivities this month. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 May 61 p 4]

WIT KOMMANDO MEMBERS' TRIAL--Two alleged members of the Wit Kommando were "smuggled" in and out of the Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday when they faced 13 charges, including seven of sabotage. Mr Massimo Domingo Bollo (38) and Mr Fabio Miriello (45) were taken into court via a tunnel from the Pretoria central police station, out the same way, and back into custody in a covered van. They were detained by security police after a succession of sabotages attempts, including bomb explosions aimed at verligte Afrikaner academics. According to the indictment the men were members of an organization or group of people known as the Wit Kommando, and the aims and objectives of the organization are to resist racial integration by destroying or damaging buildings and, or, installation of persons. Mr Bollo is charged with: setting fire to the projection room of the Metro drive-in cinema near Johannesburg; setting explosives which damaged the official residence of the Transkei Consul in Port Elizabeth; "causing an explosion which damaged the projection room of the Baragwanath drive-in cinema; placing explosives which damaged the Unisa Pretoria office of professor Floorn van Jaarsveld; and causing an explosion which damaged the Durban building of Mr Gerrit Watterson. Mr Miriello is charged on his own with setting fire to the SA Institute of Race Relations offices in Braamfontein, on April 12 last year. Some of the combined charges are: Placing explosive in the office of Professor Lombard, causing an explosion; threatening to bomb and destroy houses and flats occupied by non-whites in white areas; possessing an arsenal of weapons; taking possession of the various arms and weapons knowing that they had been stolen from the South African Defence Force. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 May 61 p 3]

LEYLAND FACTORY STRIKE--The entire workforce of Leyland's factory in Blackheath--the biggest private employer in the Western Cape--has been suspended after workers burned tools over a pay dispute. The company's 2,000 workers at the factory near Cape Town went on strike when management refused to negotiate a pay increase demanded and put up a sign saying: "No work, no pay." Later the strike spread to the rest of the factory. Leyland's director of communications Mr Arnie Pille, said the entire workforce had been suspended for three days. He said management would be prepared to negotiate pay increases for next year when and if workers returned to the factory on Wednesday. He claimed that the Western Cape branch of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa (Namarwasa) had signed an agreement in December, last year, which proposed a 25c an hour increase in January and an across-the-board increase of 9c an hour in July. "When the union signed the agreement in December they found the proposed increases quite acceptable," said Mr Pille. Leyland had hired additional

workers on Monday "and they were perfectly satisfied with the present wages." Namarwosa, which is a non-racial registered union affiliated to the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), represents 85 percent of workers at Leyland. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 May 81 p 3]

MAIZE EXPORT PROSPECTS--South Africa should have an exportable maize surplus of about 7-million tons this year, but the country could face a "very substantial overall loss" selling it abroad, the grain merchants Kahn and Kahn report. The latest official estimate reveals a maize crop of 14.3-million tons, which is more than 28 percent up on the previous record harvest in 1973-74 and nearly double the 1979 crop. But Kahn and Kahn reports the estimate might be a little optimistic. Unless the world's maize price improved, South Africa stood to lose heavily on export deals, it added. "It is presumably with this in mind that the consumer price for domestic consumption has been increased by approximately R11.30 a ton, which will have the affect of subsidizing the potential export loss to the tune of approximately R70-million," the report said. However, this would account for only about a quarter of the potential overall loss, Kahn and Kahn said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 81 p 2]

CNRP 4420

COMMISSION REPORTS ON BROAD OUTLINES OF ENERGY POLICY

Kinshasa AZAP in French 1008 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] The energy program of Zaire for the years to come as conceived by the Department of Energy and approved by the Executive Council calls for the application of a number of steps designed to provide for the whole of the country the conditions favoring the development of self-sufficiency in the energy sector, based on the rich national potential. [words indistinct]

Electricity and oil are capable of protecting the country against a breakdown of stocks and will favor economic development as well as the preservation of non-renewable energy resources.

Water power and biomass are the base sectors of this policy in a country as rich in energy resources as Zaire.

Whatever the production and distribution capacity of the plants installed throughout the country may be, and in order to achieve the rational level on which the Executive Council is relying for the success of its measures, the construction of new plants is one of the needs of the country in this sector.

One of the criteria for the plan for establishing power plants calls for consideration [word indistinct] of the towns with a hydroelectric potential supplied by thermal power plants, such as Kananga, Mbuji Mayi, Butembo, Beni, etc.

As in the towns without such hydroelectric potential, which are supplied by gas oil plants that are rich in biomass, the executive council has opted for the building of woodburning plants.

The technique developed by this policy in order to spare automobile drivers difficulties in connection with consumption is rather advanced. A new system of [words indistinct] will be devised.

The possibility of producing energy through the construction of microplants at small waterfalls is also contemplated.

In connection with production, four basic points are included in this option designed to achieve self-sufficient status.

It is a question of promoting the use of the nonrenewable and most abundant energy resources and assigning nonrenewable energy resources to priority uses other than [word indistinct] (transportation, agriculture, mining, etc).

Finally, it is necessary to achieve the planning of research and training at each stage of execution and encouraging private initiative in the energy sector by the creation of a research fund and encouragement of experimentation in realistic technologies already being applied elsewhere.

Where reduction of energy consumption is concerned, the steps taken by the Executive Council will involve assumption by the state of the allocation of fuel to consumers such as to insure that consumption is consistent with the travel mileage required by department needs.

There will be an automatic 10 percent reduction in the gasoline quotas for decentralized public departments and private companies located in the city of Kinshasa, and this ratio will be applied to the interior of the country where gasoline certificates will be allocated for the most economical purposes.

These measures also include the allocation, in clear and precise fashion, of the already existing oil funds, with concrete results in the field required, and the establishment of toll fees on entry into and departure from the towns between Kinshasa-Matadi and Kinshasa-Kikwit. These tolls will be paid to the Highway Department and the SNEL (expansion unknown).

The Executive Council plans to intensify bus service, providing additional seats, since it does not have the facilities needed for charging for parking in Kinshasa, and it wants to discourage the use of private vehicles.

Within the same context [word indistinct] compulsory [word indistinct] will be ordered, with the provision of tax advantages for the conversion of all fuel oil or gas oil boilers into electric boilers.

The measures may additionally be based on any gasoline-burning nonportable generator set for the needs of independent producers who could hook into the SNEL's network.

Otherwise, and taking the effect of standardization of gasoline prices into account, only diesel generating sets will be authorized.

Where deluxe vehicles with multiple-cylinder engines are concerned, import duty rates will have to be increased.

With regard to the three types of energy--biomass, hydroelectricity and oil--the energy policy calls for a series of short, medium and long term measures pertaining to the production, transportation, distribution, storage and use of these energy resources, and the reorganization and investment of funds in the oil sector.

Concrete provisions have also been adopted with a view to developing other energy resources such as bituminous limestone, bituminous schist, shale oil, asphaltic sand, methane gas, and solar, geothermal, wind and nuclear energy.

These measures to be applied are set forth as follows, where all of these [words indistinct] pertaining to the development of the energy resources in Zaire are concerned.

2. Measures to be Applied

2.1 Short Term

2.1.1 Electrical Sector

2.1.1.1 Production

2.1.1.1.1 Hydraulic Production

- Rehabilitation of the existing hydroelectric power plants.
- Construction of production projects in [areas] lacking [hydroelectric infra-structures].
- Survey of all the hydraulic sites in the country.

2.1.1.1.2 Thermal Production

- Replacement of the present thermal power plants with hydraulic microplants or woodburning plants as they become older.

2.1.1.2 Transportation

- Completion of the transmission lines under construction.
- Execution of line projects for which the studies have been completed and the financing obtained.
- Begin studies on the construction of new interior lines.
- Develop African public awareness of the concept of creating an electrical common market which would have the Dinga site as its focus, and launch the necessary studies.

2.1.1.3 Distribution

- Intensification of domestic electrification by means of aerial networks using local products.
- Improvement and rebuilding of the distribution networks under construction in Kinshasa and the other cities in the country.

2.1.1.4 Utilization

- Replacement of fuel oil boilers with electrical or woodburning boilers.
- Electrification of the existing railroad lines.
- Use of electrical vehicles (trolleybuses and gyrobuses).
- Construction of plants for the manufacture of small electrical appliances.

2.1.2 Oil Sector

2.1.2.1 Measures Applicable at Different Stages

- Renegotiation of oil agreements on the basis of international norms.
- Sale of Zairian crude in Zaire at preferential internal prices.
- Achieving representation for Zaire in the management of oil prospecting companies.
- Export of Zairian crude through a national company, in this instance PETROZAIRE.
- [Words indistinct] of energy, transportation and road maintenance activities.

2.1.2.2 Transportation, Storage and Distribution

- Maximum use of national routes to guarantee continuity and security in supply.
- Undertaking the rebuilding of the pipelines existing between Matadi and Kinshasa.
- Purchase of new trucks, barges, railroad cars and tank trucks.
- Increase in the storage capacity of transit depots.

2.1.3 Biomass Sector

- Undertaking experimentation with charcoal burners and gas-generating mechanisms.
- Undertaking the use of biomass (vegetable refuse, water hyacinths) for power plants using steam and self-propelling alcohol.

2.2 Medium Time Range

2.2.1 Electrical Sector

2.2.1.1 Production

- Installation of gas-producing (words indistinct) hydroelectric microplants in the major rural centers, with maximum involvement of local economic operators (fees to be agreed upon with the SNEL).
- Completion of the Tshopo II study in Kisangani.

2.2.1.2 Transportation

- Execution of the following transportation lines: Inga-Kinshasa line; Lusanga-Luki line; Kibula-Kamina line.
- Completion of studies on the African electrical common market.

2.2.1.3 Distribution

- Undertaking of the gradual electrification of the railroad lines not yet electrified, including the localities served: Kinshasa-Omatadi railroad, Shaba railroad, railroad to the east of Zaire.

2.2.2 Oil Sector

2.2.2.1 Reconstruction

- Allocation of all rights to hydrocarbons to the national oil sector.

2.2.2.2 Investment

- Increase of the refinery capacity.
- Installation of a submarine pipeline for unloading tankers.

2.2.3 Biomass Sector

- Planning of the conversion of our large capacity for biomass products (words indistinct).
- Combination of forest exploitation with the use of biomass-powered plants.

2.3 Long Term

2.3.1 Electrical Sector

2.3.1.1 Production

- Increasing installed power at the Dinga dam.
- Building of the Tshopo II dam.
- Building of small thermal power plants in the sunny regions lacking other resources [word indistinct].

2.3.1.2 Transportation

- Interlinking of the national high-tension network.
- Construction of the African electrical common market line.

2.3.1.3 Distribution

- [Word indistinct] the electrification of Kinshasa and all the urban centers.

2.3.1.4 Use

- Installation of a national plant for the production of low, medium and high tension and URD electrical equipment.

2.3.2 Oil Sector

- Construction of a new pipeline between Matadi and Kinshasa.
- [Word indistinct]
- [Construction of pipe] lines between Muand and Matadi, between Kinshasa and Ilebo, as well as elsewhere in the interior of the country.
- Purchase of heavy trucks with trailers for the new asphalted roads.
- Construction of new strategic stock depots.

General Measures Pertaining to Other Energy Sources

1. Bituminous Limestone, Bituminous Schist and Shale Oil

Since the reserves of these products in our country are substantial, their development may be justified as soon as enterprise prices become competitive.

2. Asphalted Sand

The reserves are estimated at 325 million metric tons. Development of these reserves could make possible a substantial saving in foreign exchange in the long run.

3. Methane Gas

The reserves at Lake Kivu are estimated at [word indistinct] million cubic meters. The studies underway should be pursued with a view to development within the framework of the CEPGL [Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes].

4. Solar Energy

The Commission believes that solar energy is not destined to play a significant role in our country in the near future. Only minor applications in the household sector will be possible.

5. Geothermal Energy Located in the West and Southeast of the Country

The Commission believes that at the current stage, it is only necessary to undertake an exhaustive survey of the available resources.

6. Wind Energy

Since the average wind speed is less than the average required, it is therefore not possible to contemplate use of this form of energy in our country.

7. Nuclear Energy

In view of our [word indistinct] potential, the Commission does not believe it is necessary to make use of this form of energy in our country.

5157

CSO: 4400/1009

CURBING OF TRADE, LABOR LINKS WITH S.A. URGED

Number of Miners Reduced

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Minister of Labor and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai yesterday urged independent African States in Southern Africa to reduce their economic ties with South Africa.

Opening the conference of Ministers of the Southern Africa Labor Commission in Salisbury, he said the move was necessary because of South Africa's "detested and abominable" policy of apartheid.

"Our aim should be to reduce economic ties with South Africa because of its apartheid policy and I am sure one of these days people in that country will free themselves from the shackles of apartheid," he said.

Although Zimbabwe's cut-back on people working in the South African mines had had effects on foreign exchange, "our nationals are now free from exploitation" by that country.

The Government had refused to renew the license of a local company which once dealt with the recruitment of Zimbabweans to work in the South African mines, said the Minister.

In the past, 30,000 Zimbabweans worked in South African mines. But now the number had reduced to 4,800.

He said the mining industry in Zimbabwe had not expanded fast enough to be able to absorb all the returning workers from South Africa.

However, he said, he was hopeful that employment opportunities in the country would continue to improve.

He told the commission that after South Africa was liberated there would be scope for the countries in Southern Africa to "join hands" in mining and agricultural development for the betterment of the whole region.

[Words illegible] intervening period, he said, "we must do our best to reduce the miseries of people who are suffering under the oppressive and inhuman South African yoke."

A free South Africa, the Minister said, would be an economic giant on the continent which would be a potent factor for the faster development of "all our economies in the region."

He also appealed to the commission not to lose perspective on the overall issue of the future economic pattern of change and development of Southern Africa as a whole.

End 'Slave Labor' Urged

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 May 81 p 3

[Text] The Southern Africa Labor Commission is dealing with a very complex and serious question of hundreds of Africans who continue to be exploited in South Africa, President Banda said last night.

He said the position of migrant laborers in South Africa reminded people of the slave trade.

"What is important now is that there is unanimity among the governments of the region about the measures that must be taken to end the migration of our people to South Africa," the President told people at the farewell party for the delegates to the conference which ended yesterday.

The party, held at State House, was attended by the acting Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, Government Ministers from the seven Southern African countries and representatives of the ANC, PAC and SWAPO.

Migrant System Slated

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 May 81 p 3

[Text] An exiled South African trade unionist, and a strong opponent of the Pretoria Government, yesterday condemned South Africa's migrant labor system as "inhuman."

Mr Eli Weinberg, administrative secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, said one of the worst aspects of the system was the establishment of single hostels throughout the townships in South Africa.

Mr Weinberg lives in exile in Tanzania.

"These hostels are nothing but prison blocks or concentration camps which house thousands of migrant workers. This abominable atrocity is perpetrated on Africans under the pretext of Western civilization, for which the racists claim to be the custodians."

Mr. Weinberg told the Southern Africa Labor Commission in Salisbury that the migrant workers lived in horrible and filthy compounds.

If a migrant worker tried to organize a trade union, "the Government will spare no time in sending him back to the Bantustans."

He also said trade unions in South Africa were not allowed to talk politics although, every issue concerning the black workers of South Africa today is political.

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY CONSIDERED UNIQUE IN THIRD WORLD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 81 p 7

[Text]

ZIMBABWE's national manpower survey is unique in the Third World and probably the only one in Africa so far, its secretary, Dr Ibbo Mandaza said yesterday.

The survey is being conducted almost entirely by Zimbabweans.

Dr Mandaza told a National Affairs Association meeting in Salisbury yesterday he hoped the national manpower survey was contributing to the national objective of attaining genuine economic independence, progressive social development and self-reliance.

Dr Mandaza said a national manpower survey was best undertaken "with the very minimum of foreign technical expertise".

The country's development programme was best accomplished by nationals who had a fair knowledge of their own

country, "but with a genuine commitment to bring about change in the society and were themselves involved in policy making.

"Involving as it does, inservice training in research methods and practical economy, the national manpower survey is also contributing to the development in Zimbabwe of a capability to undertake our own economic and social research — thereby forestalling academic neo-colonialism,"

Dr Mandaza said.

In the course of the survey, research workers had found that many employers were actively training their semi-skilled employees.

He assured employees who had divulged their earnings to the national survey that they would be Ministry officials would be prevented from leaking any information submitted.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MUZENDA'S STAND, PALLEY'S CANDIDACY VIEWED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 May 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Clearing Decks"]

[Text] Although ZANU (PF) will not field or support any candidates in the coming white by-elections, Mr Simon Muzenda has made it pretty clear where the party's sympathies lie.

There should be no surprise about this, for the RF has done little or nothing positive to prove that it is adjusting to the new order. The Deputy Prime Minister's claim that its thinking is fossilised is well merited.

It is doubtful if the RF leaders now have the time, or even the will, to break out of their mental strait-jackets before the by-elections. The party's congress next month will no doubt provide a conclusive answer to that.

But if Mr Muzenda's remarks bring little comfort to the RF neither will they bring much to Dr Ahrn Palley, who plans to stand as an independent in Borrowdale.

Dr Palley has made no secret of his support for the Prime Minister and ZANU (PF). He must have been hoping for some encouragement in return. It looks as though it will not be forthcoming.

Will Dr Palley now think again about his candidacy? Perhaps he should, for without even the tacit approval of ZANU (PF) it is doubtful if he will achieve anything other than a split in the anti-RF vote.

The Democratic Party will, of course, be fielding candidates with the avowed aim of returning the Government's hand of friendship. None can quibble about the logic of this.

Yet there is a danger here, for the Democratic Party is a new and untried organization and its personalities are largely unknown. It has an enormous amount of work to do in a comparatively short time. It could fail this time.

Would an initial rejection of its candidates by the voters be seen also as a rejection of the Government's hand of friendship?

Let us hope that it will not happen. But in the circumstances it is perhaps just as well that the Government has stopped short of giving the party its full public support.

ZIMBABWE

ZANU (PF) BOOSTED BY 200 WHITES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by Gilbert Mawarire]

[Text] More than 200 whites in Que Que have joined ZANU (PF), say party leaders in the district. Many threw in their lot with ZANU (PF) after the recent announcement by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, that any whites willing to join his party were welcome and he foresaw a time when whites could be sponsored as ZANU (PF) candidates in elections.

Most of the new white members interviewed in Que Que this week urged their colleagues to follow their example, saying there was no political future for whites if they remained as a distinct political entity.

Some of them proudly showed off their membership cards.

ZANU (PF) political commissar in the district, Mr King Togarasei, and an assistant, Mr Gwatito Chirimuanzu, said more than 200 whites had joined and were "backing the party wholeheartedly."

They said some of the new members had expressed their willingness to be office bearers in the party's committees.

"Of course there could be some who have joined for the sake of expediency or as a means of safeguarding their business and other interests, but we believe most are genuine," said Mr Togarasei.

White members interviewed said they had decided to join ZANU (PF) as a demonstration of their willingness to stay in Zimbabwe and help it develop and as a gesture of confidence in the leadership of Mr Mugabe.

They said Mr Mugabe's performance had disproved the "communist killer" tag which had been put on him by Rhodesian Front propaganda and which most whites "unfortunately" believed.

Mr William Nielson, a leading rancher and gold mine manager, admitted that he had been "frightened of Mugabe, and when he won the elections, I was dismayed."

"The whites, coming to power, he has not done the kind of things the RP feared or was, believing he would, and I therefore see no reason to oppose him," he said.

Mr. Rindima, who is also president of the conservative Que Que Golf Club, said that while he agreed with Mr. Mureu's resignation from the RP, "I do not know whether I agree with the formation of another white party."

He thought, however, Mureu would have a more effective voice in Parliament if he could represent not as white members of the ruling party.

"There should be no white opposition, we are all Zimbabweans," he said. "All the RP MPs are, in opinion, really wasting their time because they are so badly organized and represented not because they are whites, but because they are not Zimbabweans."

Asked if he would vote in a socialist Zimbabwe, he said: "I believe Mugabe's (Zimbabwe) is a kind of communism and not Russian or Chinese communism."

Mr. Rindima said, Mr. Mureu's resignation, you became a full member after becoming an RP parliamentary supporter during the war said.

"At the time, however, there should be no white parties. The sooner all of the white parties that have taken over and we have to live and cooperate with them, the better."

Mr. Rindima is a member of ZANU (PF) and is supporting the party financially and otherwise. Those who see the light and follow our example will join the party in the same way belonging to this party."

Mr. Rindima said he had packed his bags ready to go when Mr. Mugabe came to power, but he changed his mind and intended "to stay for good."

Mr. Rindima said he was all his property in readiness "to take the gap" but he was not "happy" earning \$700 a month as an ordinary member of the ruling party.

Mr. Rindima said he was a former police inspector in the police, said that the RP was not the wishes and aspirations of the people.

Mr. Rindima said he was trying to persuade more white members to "cross the line" and that a meeting, which was to be held soon.

Mr. Rindima said that at the time he might be reappointed. He said that the Government was the answer, said Mr. Rindima, a company director.

Mr. Rindima said that the white members who are color-blind and are not interested in the white members in the future.

Mr Eleri is treasurer of the Que Que Independence Celebrations Committee.

Several other whites and Asians confirmed their party membership but asked to remain anonymous for fear of reprisals from right wingers.

"I have been a member since last year, but I would not like it to be publicized because of my business. I know some people don't take kindly to our decision.

"The Fort Victoria farmer who has publicized his membership has been receiving threatening calls from people who have accused him of being a sellout. I don't want that to happen to me," said one.

Another said ZANU (PF) should sponsor white candidates to challenge the two white parties in the forthcoming by-elections in Borrowdale and Mazoe/Mtoko.

END: 4420

SWAPO PLEDGES 'TOTAL SUPPORT' FOR ZANU (PF)

Salisbury: THE HERALD in English 13 May 81 p 3

[Text]

THE labour secretary of the South West Africa People's Organisation, Mr John Ya-Otto, yesterday pledged his party's "total support" for the Government and ZANU (PF).

Herald Reporter

Addressing the conference of the Southern Africa Labour Commission in Salisbury, Mr Ya-Otto said ZANU (PF)'s victory was also a victory for SWAPO.

"We drew great encouragement from the gallant fighters of Zimbabwe and regard the country as a firm and resolute rear base of fraternal support and solidarity."

"The attainment of Zimbabwe's independence has encouraged us to continue our struggle

against South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia," he said.

He condemned the migrant system in Namibia, saying it had created deep resentment among the workers who were separated from their families for long periods.

"These people leave their families in the homelands to go and work for low wages and live under squalid conditions."

He said the total labour force in his country

was 500 000 and of this number 30 500 were whites employed in modern agriculture, Government and commerce.

Most of the black workers were employed as agricultural labourers and domestic servants. "Most of them are rural migrant workers with a contract of up to 30 months."

SUBSISTENCE

He told the commission that Namibia had a dual economy with an extremely wealthy white-owned sector embracing the territory's most valuable natural resources and a separate subsistence sector in the homelands allocated to blacks.

"This unequal system provides a constant supply of black workers from the homelands to white-owned areas for low wages."

He praised Zimbabwe for reducing the number of migrant workers going to South Africa, which he called the "number one enemy on the continent".

He lashed at Western countries for vetoing United Nations resolutions aimed at imposing mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

"We are not surprised at such arrogant moves. We have always maintained that by supplying sophisticated weapons to South Africa the imperialist states nurtured the racist minority regime."

"We remain committed to intensify the armed struggle until total victory."

He said that the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence was not negotiable.

MORE BLACKS PROMOTED TO SENIOR POLICE POSTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 May 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, yesterday announced a wide-ranging series of promotions in the police force, with 166 of the 250 posts going to blacks.

In a statement issued in Salisbury, Mr Hove also announced that a black policeman was soon to be approved for the post of deputy commissioner.

He said the promotions were in line with the Government's policy of African advancement. But he also stressed that the Government had "no wish to replace white members in the force". They had "no need to fear for their future", he said.

Detailing the promotions, Mr Hove said six new appointments were to be made to the third-highest rank in the force, that of senior assistant commissioner. Four of them were blacks, two of them whites, reports Ziara.

The establishment for this rank is believed to number up to a dozen, filled up to now exclusively by white officers.

The most senior position to which blacks had

previously been appointed in the force is at the fourth rung on the police ladder, the rank of assistant commissioner, of which there are already eight blacks in an establishment of about 25.

Mr Hove's announcement said five more whites were being advanced to this rank.

He also announced that another six blacks and 23 whites were being moved up to superintendent, and 158 blacks to inspector. Of about 100 chief and ordinary superintendents now, only one is black.

Mr Hove also announced that another 45 whites were being appointed as inspectors.

He said that another four blacks were soon expected to be approved for senior positions, one of them to the post of deputy commissioner.

The promotions were made in line with the Government's policy of black advancement "by which the Government means to remove the racial imbalances in the higher ranks of the police force which were brought about by the unjust and discriminatory policies of previous governments".

It was the Government's policy to establish a non-racial, non-political and incorruptible force. "It will be a force in which every member, no matter what his or her colour, race or creed, will have an equal opportunity for promotion to high rank," he said.

BLACK, WHITE FARM UNION MERGER SET

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 May 81 p 11

[Text] Agreement in principle on the formation of one farmers union has been reached between representatives of Zimbabwe's black and white farmers.

The Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said the agreement was a "great step forward for agriculture."

The agreement is between members of the Zimbabwe National Farmers Union, which represents black farmers, and the Commercial Farmers Union, which represents white or commercial farmers.

It came after a working committee had been set up in February this year to investigate the formation of only one farmers union in Zimbabwe.

The committee was chaired by Dr Swithun Mombeshora, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and its members were made up of three representatives from each union.

A report, compiled by the committee, was yesterday signed by its members and Dr Mombeshora and handed to Senator Norman.

Senator Norman, at a ceremony in Salisbury yesterday thanked the committee for its hard work.

He said he would comment on the report only after he had had a chance to study it.

"But the fact that agreement has been reached is a great step forward for agriculture in this country," he said.

Dr Mombeshora said the committee faced many difficulties in the beginning.

Mr Jim Sinclair, president of the CFU, said he was very pleased with what the working party had been able to achieve.

Mr Jerry Magazire, president of the ZNFU, said the report was an indication of the capabilities of farmers to examine their problems together.

"I believe that this (the report) augurs very well as far as farmers are concerned, and for the good of the agricultural industry as a whole."

The report of the working party will be presented to the respective congresses of the two unions later this year for comment and ratification.

The Minister is expected to make his own recommendations after he has studied the document.

CSO: 4420

COST OF REPAIRING DAMAGE IN BULAWAYO EXAMINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 May 81 p 3

[Text]

HOMES damaged in western areas in last November's disturbances have almost all been repaired.

Now the city council's Building and Amenities Department is about to repair 554 homes of civilians damaged when disturbances erupted in the military barracks there.

Bills for the work will be given to the Government, the Director of Building and Amenities, Mr Mike Habgood, said yesterday.

In the November disturbances, gangs of youths went about stoning houses in all townships, smashing windows and damaging the roofs and walls of about 40 homes.

Mr Habgood estimated the cost of replacing one pane of glass at \$2.

In the February unrest about 30 000 panes of glass were smashed in 1 588 homes outside the military camps. In addition 554 homes were structurally damaged, 120 of them severely.

"The February trouble could cost \$300 000 in repairs to homes outside the camp," he said. He felt that was a conservative estimate.

The work will take at least six months to complete.

Efforts to learn who would repair the damage to homes used as military barracks at Entumbane got nowhere. It is believed the Ministry of Defence is "the client".

Ministry of Works teams are too busy to do any work in Entumbane, but it is understood private contractors will tackle the job.

Attempts to learn how claims for compensation would be handled, and by whom, were also fruitless.

The Provincial Social Services Officer, Mr Jack Ball, said: "Definitely it will not be the Ministry of Social Services who pay any compensation claims, either for physical injury or for property damage."

"We are paying war disabled pensions, and Entumbane was not declared a war situation."

SLOW DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE RELATIONS WITH PRC DISCUSSED

LD181116 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0610 GMT 17 May 81 CA

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Welcome to another look at the week's news, in a week when all or most of the really big stories came from overseas. The prime minister took off on a Far-Eastern tour on Monday last; a tour which will include visits to China, Japan, India and Pakistan, and his high-powered delegation included the ministers of finance, health, education, lands, foreign affairs and manpower. Once in Beijing there were the usual rounds of dinners, banquets, guards of honor and all the expected trappings for a visit by a friendly head of state, and the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, and his Chinese counterpart vied with each other in complimenting their relevant [as heard] countries on their independence and allegiance to the socialist cause.

But the visit was not purely a social one and there was a lot of hard dealing to be done. And in certain areas, hard was the operative word. Press reports would indicate that the economic fact in particular was making slow progress, in that while China wanted Zimbabwean sugar and tobacco the quantities of reciprocal goods which Zimbabwe could absorb into our economy as imports would probably be far lower than the minimum which Chinese producers would deem viable. The other areas, too, were reported to be making only slow headway but at least an agreement in principle was on the books, even if the finer details would have to be added later. However, on the positive side, the Chinese Government did pledge an additional 30 million U.S. dollars in aid to Zimbabwe, which at a time in which China itself is battling with a great budget deficit and has drastically reduced its aid to Africa is a most generous and friendly gesture. And there are indications that some new equipment for our national army might be on its way, too, from China.

Meanwhile, in South Africa the Broederbond did a little more muscle-flexing this week in the person of South African Police Minister Louis Le Grange who, in a fairly typical bullying manner, threatened--and I quote--that his country would hit back hard if Zimbabwe harbored ANC guerrillas. But of course,

knowing the South African record, their definition of what a guerrilla is is fairly loose. It is a fact that there are no ANC guerrilla camps in Zimbabwe or indeed guerrilla camps for any other faction, and well South Africa knows it. But South Africa has long held in complete disregard the territorial and sovereign rights of other countries. But it will stop, for as surely as the legendary King Canute failed to halt the sea the South African regime cannot hope to halt the tide of history. And right now it is running more strongly against them than ever, and short of killing everybody in the African continent outside the National Party and half the rest of humanity as well, they will fail. That much is certain.

CSD: 4420/1061

TRADE UNIONISTS TO ATTEND SEMINAR IN BULGARIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 May 81 p 9

[Text]

FOURTEEN Zimbabwe trade unionists left yesterday afternoon to attend a 45-day international seminar organised by the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions in Sofia.

Mr Christo Kolev, the Bulgarian Ambassador, said the seminar would be attended by more than 250 unionists.

"Many prominent trade unionists will speak and I hope that from contributing to the seminar the Zimbabwean trade unionists will be able to see how organised labour unions function."

"They will be able to visit some of our trade union branches and factories to see unions at work and share experiences," Mr Kolev said.

The invitation, he said, was a way of helping the unions here to establish themselves and take their stand among the other unions in the world and to strengthen international trade union solidarity.

Mr Kolev said that in Bulgaria the trade unions were the driving force responsible for the progress his country had achieved, adding: "The unionists going to Sofia will be able to see how they can contribute to the development of this country. They will learn that the role of unions is not confined to negotiating better working conditions."

The delegation is led by the deputy secretary-general of the Zimbabwe

Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Dickson Ndwana, and the recently-elected president of the Commercial Workers' Union, Mrs Stella Phiri, who is leading the six women who will attend the seminar.

Mrs Phiri has been to Swaziland and Botswana. She said the seminar would contribute greatly to her knowledge of the legal position of unions and help her gain an insight into the working conditions of developed union movements.

"But mostly we hope to gain more on the rights of women. We think that men have more rights which enable them to enjoy better working conditions," Mrs Phiri said.

In September five unionists from this country will go to Bulgaria on a 10-month training course and a young trade unionist has been offered a scholarship to study there for five years.

The chairman of the ZCTU, Mr Alfred Makwarimba, who attended a reception for the departing unionists, is leaving for Yugoslavia today to attend a union congress.

He said he would be accompanied by four delegates who would be in Yugoslavia for about 10 days, where they hoped to look at co-operatives and see how Yugoslav

trade unions had contributed to development.

Mr Makwarimba also disclosed that the ZCTU had had invitations from the Romanian trade unions to send a delegation to Bucharest.

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robson Manyika,

who also attended the reception, the first to be held at the embassy since the Bulgarians opened their diplomatic offices here, said the Government greatly appreciated Bulgaria's efforts in contributing to the development of trade unions in this country.

DETAILS ON FARM LOANS TO SMALL FARMERS GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 May 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Agricultural Finance Corporation has disclosed how the \$18 million set aside for the small farm credit scheme will be spread among the 35 000 small-scale farmers in the next season.

Under this seasonal short-term financial arrangement, rural areas will receive \$11 million, purchase areas \$4 million, and \$3 million has been allocated for irrigation and settlement schemes and contingencies.

A corporation spokesman said: "For the coming season loans will tend to

be directed towards the better cropping areas of the country.

"However, it is expected that as aid funds become available so seasonal loans will be spread to other areas.

"While the corporation's small farm credit scheme has grown enormously in the past three years, the corporation is planning for further growth.

"There are obviously limits as to how much the corporation can develop these facilities in each year."

GROUPS

The corporation was aware that small-scale farmers expected facilities to be made available, the spokesman said, adding that administrative costs could be reduced and more farmers assisted if the money was lent to farm groups, co-operatives and on a project basis.

The corporation has opened offices in Salisbury, Umvukwe, Sinoia and Gwelo to service small farm credit loans. A typical example is the Gwelo office, headed by Mr Joseph Ngwenya, the acting credit manager covering the Midlands, Victoria and Matabeleland, with the help of a team of credit officers, area credit officers and credit assistants.

AFC spells out rules on credit for small farmers

STEPS to obtain Agricultural Finance Corporation loans were explained by Mr Bonono Billie Dube, public relations officer for the small farm credit scheme.

Promotional meetings are held throughout the rural and purchase areas. To qualify, growers should be registered with the cotton or grain marketing boards, with a tobacco floor, or be members of co-operatives.

Applicants should be experienced farmers with suitable holdings and equipment and be willing to work closely with agricultural extension staff to enhance their skills.

The decision to give loans rests with the granting authority, which is guided by information submitted by applicants to calculate the sizes of loans.

Applicants who quote orders in excess of their hectare requirements may be regarded with suspicion and their needs will be carefully assessed, said Mr Dube.

A farmers' progress is gauged by credit personnel's crop assessment reports, which help the granting authority to see if the farmer can get

another loan in the coming season.

Mr Dube said drought problems were looked at sympathetically, and hard-working farmers could expect to get further loans in the hope that their good seasons' returns could compensate for lean seasons.

The corporation is to distribute pamphlets in English and vernacular languages explaining loans.

Peasants can draw from the small farm credit scheme set up for small-scale farmers in 1978 because of their special problems and needs.

Applicants have to give the corporation priority stop orders against their crop proceeds, but other methods of repayment can be arranged under special circumstances.

Short-term loans, to be repaid by September 30 each year with 9 percent interest, are available for crop production expenses, costs of seed, fertiliser, crop chemicals, spraying equipment and packaging materials.

Medium-term loans, with 9 percent annual interest and payable by stop order instalments over two to five years, are available for farm machinery, equipment, fencing material and for improving water supplies.

Peasants plough back profits

FEARS that small-scale farmers might have difficulty repaying loans from the Agricultural Finance Corporation seem to be groundless — if the example of Gokwe peasants is anything to go by.

The peasants say they have already earned enough to pay their debts.

This season the AFC gave \$18.2 million to 21 200 small-scale farmers under its small farm credit scheme.

The secretary of the Makore branch of the Master Farmers' Association, Mr Job Mabasa, said in an interview that he felt the 10 bales of cotton he had sent to the marketing depot should cover the \$200 loan he was granted.

He used the loan to buy seed, chemicals and fertilisers, which he used on two of his 5 ha under cotton.

Last season, with a loan of \$170, Mr Mabasa picked 24 bales from the 5 ha, but heavy rains this year caused problems.

He said he would apply for \$350 to enable him to get the inputs he needs for the holding.

"When I first applied for the AFC loan I thought it might be difficult to pay back, as I had had problems with organisations charging high interest," said Mr Mabasa.

"I am very happy that I got the loan with low interest and this has encouraged me to work harder."

"I now look after my family of eight well with proceeds from my holding."

Mr Mabasa said had it not been for the heavy rains which caused some bolls to fall off this season, he would have had a much higher yield.

Another peasant, Mr

Muringwa Dzimir, who is chairman of the Chinyenyeku branch of the Master Farmers' Association, said the nine bales he had sent in should pay off his loan.

Besides, he had 10 more bales waiting to go.

Mr Dzimir was confident he would manage to pay off the loan.

He will apply for a loan to cover costs of buying 5 litres of chemicals and about 40 bags of fertiliser next season.

"I do not know how much this will cost me; but my yields will definitely improve if I get what I want," he said.

FIRMS QUESTION REAL VALUE OF TRADE FAIR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 May 81 p 3

[Text]

THE 1981 Zimbabwe International Trade Fair was hailed as an outstanding success — an extravagant and triumphant public relations exercise.

But when the dust settled the question being asked by almost every Zimbabwean industrialist or commercial trader was: "Was it worth it?"

Many viewed the Trade Fair as nothing more than a farce because the key to the whole event was the country's system of foreign currency allocations.

Exhibitors from 28 foreign countries proudly displayed their wares, but very little of it had any chance of being brought into Zimbabwe.

The "look-but-don't-touch" atmosphere spread right across the board — from members of the public who gazed over gleaming new luxury cars which could never be bought in Zimbabwe, to the wistful stare of industrialists who were shown sophisticated machinery they could not buy.

One Bulawayo firm in particular, World Radio Systems, complained of having to turn away customers and potential export orders because they could not import the necessary components to make extra goods.

The sales marketing

manager for WRS, Mr Stuart Scott, said he would show the Government proof of export orders if he believed it would enable the company to get the currency needed eventually to fill those orders.

Yet another business, the Macol group of companies, also found itself limited by the currency restrictions despite taking Trade Fair orders for \$250 000.

The Salisbury-based company, Zimoco, which imports Mercedes vehicles, could win orders for luxury coaches from neighbouring African countries if the extra foreign currency were available. Zimoco imports the engine and chassis for the coach, and builds the bodywork.

The question of Zimbabwe's foreign currency standing has been simmering for months, and finally boiled during the 10 days of the International Trade Fair, when the financial restrictions showed much of the country's industry and commerce to be in a hopeless position.

The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, speaking at his Bulawayo home on Friday, spelled out in detail the problem facing Zimbabwe and the financial tightrope the Government is walking.

"The problem is simply that we do not have the foreign currency to allocate," he said.

"If we had the money we would allow firms to import anything which would promote growth and business. But we simply haven't got the money.

"We have a priority system of allocating foreign currency and it is going only to essential, vital areas. Those companies who deal mainly in exports fall into this category. I have told every Government department to cut back because of the problems we are facing.

"When we budgeted for the quarter beginning January this year, we didn't believe the price of gold could drop below \$500 an ounce, but it did and we lost \$40 million because of something that happened outside the country.

"We only have so much foreign currency to allocate, and we have to use what little we have to the best advantage for the country — with exports especially in mind.

"It is no use spending currency to bring a luxury car into the country when it can be used to buy a truck or lorry, which would help ease the burden on the railways.

"It is more important now to help such areas as textile manufacturing, gold mining, agriculture and mineral production.

"There are many measures we have taken and will take to help the situation. I will make it harder for people to spend money on things like a house by pushing up the rates of interest. Hire purchase will also be more difficult to obtain because of the increased down-payment. All this will lead to people having more money and spending less, and will help reduce inflation. We are affected by inflation, especially world inflation which is beyond our control.

"One other way in which we can help the problem is by attaining credit in foreign countries. That is the reason behind our trips to countries like Japan and China. We are trying to establish two-way trade, and at the same time secure credit facilities for Zimbabwe to help us through this critical period.

"We must aim first to wipe out our Budget deficit and reach a break-even point. Then we can progress and then it will be easier for industry and commerce to import what they need.

"I do believe it is going to get better in the future — all these measures will help create a sound economy which in turn will lead to more employment."

On the question of re-introducing export incentives to boost Zimbabwe firms, Mr Nkomo said:

"When I return from Japan, I will be discussing such matters with the Chamber of Zimbabwean Industries and listening to their problems and what they have to say.

"But at this stage I cannot say any further or promise anything."

VOLUME: LAMINATE EFFECTS OF SAWTOOTH PRICE INCREASES

Approved: THE AGG on September 16, Max 81, p. 1

7488

The department's refusal to allow Wanda January a full passport is seen as a last-ditch move, since she was part of a major drive to control the country's inflation. Finance Minister Mr. Mauno Nyquist said yesterday:

The Minister was responding to a statement from the gallery, mainly on Wednesday, which complained about the move and pointed out that the request for a price rise had been in breach of a 10-year agreement extended by the Government last year.

The company statement said the Government's decision to renge on the agreement and the call for Wallace's was mutually agreed to be reversed had played major international law agreements with the International Finance Corporation and a subscription of \$100 million in January.

The Ministry of National Economy said the industry had made a profit in the first six months of their financial year, and hoped that the present dollar was temporary.

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Price freeze would allow the Government to fix the selling price of the Warsaw Pact price agreement and facilitate further negotiations for a price increase. If it secured the money it would get to fast return to capital employed.

"It is our firm commitment to continue to support the organization of the Workers' Council and the development of electricity power stations as agreed in the Saarling agreement," the Minister added. — ZARA.

TOBACCO MERCHANTS TO HELP RESETTLEMENT OF PEASANTS

ZIMBABWE HERALD (in English) (19 MAY 81) p.1

(ATTENTION TO JOHN HODGSON)

(TAN)

A FIRM of tobacco merchants buyers is to spend about \$500 000 to resettle about 100 peasant farmers on their own land in the Mount Darwin area.

The firm, Tabex Ltd, has bought six commercial farms in the Mount Darwin area where it intends to set up the peasant farmers to grow curley tobacco, said a director, Mr Mike Hodgson, in an interview yesterday.

The peasant farms will be known as "family farm units" and will be spread over a block of about 5 000 ha.

Mr Hodgson said that as the British had been invested in the scheme to get it off the ground but it would ultimately cost about \$500 000.

This is a large chunk of money, he said. But the potential is very good.

We are interested in promoting the growth of curley tobacco as we believe there is a market for the greater quantities of Zimbabwe curley than is being grown at present.

The scheme will be modelled on two others that have been successfully operating in Zambia and Malawi.

The Malawi scheme has been going successfully for the past 10 years, he said.

Mr Hodgson said the firm had an agreement in principle to go ahead with the scheme from Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development.

Tabex is one of the largest firms buying and exporting Zimbabwe tobacco.

Each peasant farmer will be given enough land to grow half a hectare of curley tobacco and three-quarters of a hectare of maize.

A core house and a tobacco-drying barn will be built on each family unit. The farmer can then extend his buildings in his own time and at his own expense.

The land will be prepared by the merchant firm which will also seed the farm enough fertilizer for the crop. This will be paid back by the peasant farmer after he has sold his crop.

Mr Hodgson said each farmer was expected to make a net profit of between \$800 and \$1 000 a year.

The block will be managed by a local tobacco grower Mr Hennie Jonke, whose farm in the area has been incorporated into the scheme.

Experts will be available to advise the peasant farmers on their cropping techniques and programme.

All the technical services and the land preparations are provided free.

He said the first 100 farmers would be settled on the land in the near future, and "once the problems have been sorted out" they expect to settle as many as 500.

The latter deals with after-sales service and parts for all Leyland trucks and buses. The company's head office is also in Salisbury.

By the end of this year more than 1,000 people will be employed by the company—900 at work in Umtali.

"We are extremely happy with Umtali... there are very good facilities here. With a big staff, we are, I believe, making a big contribution to the city," said Mr Woodward.

vehicles being assembled at Umtali include Leyland trucks and buses, Land-Rovers, Datsun Pickups and Bluebird cars, Citroen cars, and, later this year, Mitsubishi. Various other light commercial vehicles are also being assembled, as are larger trucks.

An interesting fact regarding the Land-Rovers is that 62 percent of each vehicle is made from local content, including the chassis frame, body frame and roof.

The biggest demand in Zimbabwe has been for buses and trucks.

One of the buses now being produced in Umtali since last year, and by next year 20 will have been assembled here: 150 of them in 1981. The CO 33 is for use on roads, and can carry 16 passengers as well as three tons of freight.

Although the Leyland cars are assembled in Zimbabwe, the firm will continue to depend on imports for many of the components. It is also planning to set up a small assembly plant for other cars such as Datsun in the near future.

The Leyland trucks and buses are shipped in Zimbabwe by sea to the port of Harare, and brought by rail from Harare.

Mr Woodward said that the firm is also planning to set up a small assembly plant for other cars such as Datsun in the near future.

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The Mitsubishi Lancer and new model of the Citroen Club are two new vehicles to be produced in Umhali later this year.

The Citroen, now proving popular overseas and in South Africa--will be a 1,600 cc, four-cylinder car assembled by B. (Zimbabwe) for the Amalgamated Motor Corporation.

An MV spokesman said this week that the packs of parts for the vehicle would probably arrive in Zimbabwe from Japan in July or August, and production would start by the end of October.

It is expected to average between 240 and 275 of the vehicles annually.

Small Citroen cars will be assembled later this year for general sale.

EXPANSION OF TOURIST INDUSTRY PLANNED

JALIBURY THE HERALD in English 10 MAY 81 p 1

(Text)

ZIMBABWE'S tourist industry would earn the country \$60 million in foreign exchange by 1986, the Deputy Minister of Information and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, said in Bonn this week.

Speaking at a meeting with Dr Hildgarde Hamann-Brucher, the State Minister in the Federal Foreign Office, Mrs Chitepo said Zimbabwe was poised to become one of the major tourist centres on the African continent.

"We have the modern facilities and the natural attractions. Our country is also peaceful. We have every justification for the claim. The pessimists who predicted bloodshed have been disappointed."

She said tourism was playing an ever-increasing role as a foreign exchange earner.

Last year the industry brought in \$22 million. This year's target figure was \$45 million.

Mrs Chitepo said Zimbabwe was anxious to promote a bilateral tourist trade with West Germany.

This would enable the people of the two countries to learn of each other's histories and traditions thus encouraging better understanding and co-operation.

Earlier in welcoming the Zimbabwean delegation who were the guests of Air Zimbabwe on its weekly Boeing 707 flights to Frankfurt, Dr Hamann-Brucher congratulated the Zimbabwean Government on its achievement during the first year of independence.

The manner in which it had overcome warring people was a model for the rest of Southern Africa and the world.

Dr Hamann-Brucher said it was to be hoped that the two countries could promote even greater co-operation and understanding through an exchange of students, women's groups, business organisations, trade unions etc.

It was important that this understanding should extend not only to Government, but to people at all levels.

Mrs Chitepo was accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Transport, Dr Edward Pwarrayi, Mr Ian Friday, chairman of the Zimbabwe Tourist Board and Secretary to the Ministry of Information and Tourism, and the West German Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr Richard Ebermann.

Also in the party were the chairman of the host airline, Mr Brian Stringer, general manager Mr Mervyn Eyselt and Mr Reg Stewart, chairman of the Zimbabwe Travel Agents' Association.

Later in the day the group met the State Secretary in the Ministry of Transport, Mr Heinz Ruhnan, who said the Federal Government was aware of Zimbabwe's needs and would give support where it could.

Dr Pwarrayi said Germany had given generously to Zimbabwe in the past and had pledged substantial aid at Zimwood.

More help was still needed, however, particularly in training facilities and opportunities. Many skilled people had left the country and it was vital that their expertise should be replaced.

The following day the party visited the Lufthansa airline and the Vapo of Germany recording studios before returning to Salisbury yesterday morning.

While in Germany, the delegation was the guest of the Federal Government, the Deutsche Centrale for Tourism, and the Zimbabwean Ambassador to West Germany, Dr Ariston Chambezi.

MAIZE SALE DEMONSTRATES REGIONAL, INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Telereport THE HERALD in English 11 May 81 p 6

(Editorial) (Tig 0010)

(Text)

THE sale of \$40 million worth of Zimbabwean maize to neighbouring countries is significant and heartening news, particularly when it is coupled with the announcement that the U.S. and this country have entered into a barter deal involving wheat and maize.

Some of the maize purchases will be paid for by foreign aid given to the recipient countries. In these cases, the donor country knows its money has been well spent, the receiving country gets what it needs quickly, and Zimbabwe gains foreign exchange and is guaranteed payment.

It is all a prime example of regional and international co-operation, with benefits all round.

And what is important for Zimbabwe is that it brings in vital foreign currency. Some of the problems caused by lack of currency are well illustrated by the report we carry today about the "look but don't touch" criticism directed at the Trade Fair.

The priorities applied by the Government in respect of foreign currency must be infuriating and frustrating, but they are inevitable until the balance of payments improves.

More deals like the one involving the maize are the way to solve the problem.

DETAILS ON LAND SHARING PROJECT REPORTED

Silhouette THE HERALD in English 15 May 81 p 1

Text

A REGISTRATION exercise is to be carried out to determine the number of people short of land, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moses Mahachi, said yesterday.

Addressing the Masvingo Central District Council at Seke, Mr Mahachi said his Ministry would send forms to all districts to register landless people.

The forms would be given to the unemployed, landless or those with smallholdings, he said, adding that it was very important to determine the extent of land shortage.

Mr Mahachi said "These people must be of reasonable working age and capable of tackling farm work. I must emphasise that not all who will be registered will get land."

"The final selection will be done by my Ministry and I can assure that genuine cases will be attended to."

The Deputy Minister said councillors should identify vacant farms in their areas and report to the Government, stating for how long they had been unoccupied.

"You should also prevent squatters from occupying them" he told the councillors.

Mr Mahachi said it was the duty of district councils to organise people into co-operatives to have the advantages of group effort.

The councils were also asked to register skilled people in their areas and ensure that Government extension services received support.

BRIEFS

NAZI DISPLAY--Government and Jewish community leaders are angry and upset over a "despicable" display of Nazi SS regalia in the window of a Salisbury gunshop. The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, who on Wednesday attacked shops selling Rhodesian UDI mementoes, said: "This is despicable racism which is totally unacceptable. They will have to withdraw the items." The display in the window of LG Harrison's of Baker Avenue, consists of more than 20 daggers, knives and blades, many inscribed with pro-Nazi slogans and carrying the eagle or winged swastika of Hitler's elite forces. Most have price tags ranging from \$300 to \$1,200. The general secretary of the Central Africa Jewish Board of Deputies, Mr Gerald Rosin, said: "I think it's disgusting--and even more disgusting because it's being done for monetary gain. "Only two weeks ago we commemorated this ghastly event, the holocaust, when 6 million Jews were murdered. There are still people in this country who were in the concentration camps. "I will make my views known to the owner, I don't know if he will withdraw them, but I will certainly tell him of our disgust." The manager of the shop, Mr Gian-Carlo Zatta, said the display was a private collection which he was selling on commission. They had been put in the window to attract customers. When told some people had objected to the display he replied: "Jews, I suppose." Last night the knives and daggers were still in the window of the Baker Avenue store. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 81 p 7]

MINISTER VISITS YUGOSLAVIA, ROMANIA--The Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr Ernest Kadungure, leaves Salisbury today on a fortnight's official visit to Yugoslavia and Romania. The Minister is expected to hold talks with officials of the Yugoslav and Romanian governments during the visit. Mr Kadungure will be accompanied on the trip by a deputy secretary and other officials in his Ministry. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 May 81 p 3]

BANK PERSONNEL--The Deputy Minister of Manpower, Mr Cephas Msipa, yesterday questioned a call from Zimbabwe's banks to import skilled personnel. He advised "a vigorous reassessment" of banks' manpower, saying they had told his Ministry there was a serious shortage of middle and upper management levels, particularly a lack of accountants with "proper" experience. The Ministry had subsequently been told by bank chiefs that there was a need to import skilled immigrants, Mr Msipa said, at the opening of a bank's extended training centre in Salisbury. However, Mr Msipa said, addressing himself to the bank's senior general manager, Mr Colin Mellors "Only a little while ago you informed us that your organization had been in training in this country for 28 years. "Why then these shortages?" "Surely this calls for a vigorous reassessment of your training programs,

so that we won't have to live with such embarrassing anomalies in the future?" He said the only way to create a reliable and stable labor force within the country and to avoid exposing Zimbabwe to the dangers of "readymade" technical expertise was to recruit and train from locally available manpower resources, Ziana reports. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 May 81 p 1]

ZAIREAN DIPLOMAT DISAPPEARS--The First Secretary at the Zairean Embassy in Salisbury, named in a Herald report yesterday as having allegedly been involved in a massive smuggling scandal, has "disappeared," the Charge d'Affaires at the Embassy said yesterday. A Government source said on Wednesday that Mr Sokombi Mulumba had been given 48 hours to leave the country after appearing in court last week in connection with allegations involving smuggling currency, gems and jewellery worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. But the Zairean Charge d'Affaires, Mr Mugalu Meket, denied that he had been ordered out, and said that he had been instructed by Kinshasa to withdraw Mr Mulumba "as quietly as possible." However, Mr Meket said, Mr Mulumba "suddenly disappeared last week and has not been seen again. If he hasn't left by now, that is his risk." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 May 81 p 1]

TRADE MISSION TO AUSTRALIA--A three-man Zimbabwean trade survey mission left Salisbury on Wednesday on a two-week visit to Australia to examine export and import potential. Mr Christopher Murape, Mr Reg Sampson and Mr Don Palmer will hold talks with chambers of commerce and Government departments. The tour has been arranged and funded by the Australian Department of Trade. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 May 81 p 1]

RF MPs MAY JOIN DP--Several Rhodesian Front MPs will join the new Democratic Party if its leader, Mr Andre Holland, keeps his seat in the Mazoe/Mtoko by-election, a former member of the RF national executive, Mr Dan Weideman, predicted yesterday. Mr Weideman resigned from the RF in April last year because he felt "deceived by a bunch of vain politicians," the same people his "friends, colleagues and relatives had died for." He is now a member of the DP executive. Joining the RF in 1962 he quickly became a constituency chairman and sat on the national executive for 18 years before resigning quietly. "I am a white African. I have no other home anywhere in the world and if I want to live here I have to live with the prime minister of the day." Mr Weideman said Mr Ian Smith, the president of the RF, should retire, as he had always promised he would do once the first prize of legal independence had been won. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 81 p 1]

NRB POWERS--People who damage or destroy Zimbabwe's natural resources could face a fine of up to \$2,000 or two years' jail. Even first offenders can be fined \$1,000 or jailed for a year. The Natural Resources Amendment Bill empowers the Natural Resources Board to issue an order preventing damage to vegetation if it felt natural resources were endangered. The assistant director of the Department of Natural Resources, Mr John Maguire said the new powers could not automatically prevent tree-felling, unless the tree was an endangered species. He said the new amendments had tidied up technicalities and there had been many "changes of wording, not intention" in the corrections to the Act. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 May 81 p 3]

FRENCH TEAM TO VISIT--A trade delegation from France, the first since the election of the new French President, Mr Francois Mitterrand, arrives in Salisbury tomorrow. The 10-man team, headed by Mr Francois Floutier, of the French Centre for Foreign Trade, will be visiting companies in Salisbury and Bulawayo during their one-week stay in the country. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 81 p 7]

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June 4, 1981